Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 142 No. 16 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — October 19, 1942

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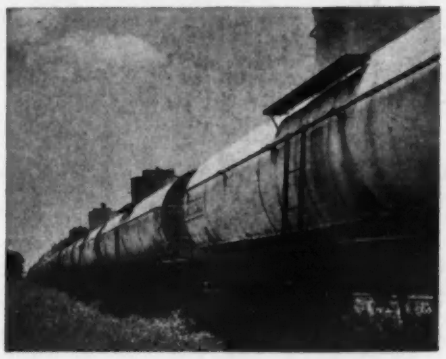

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Volume 142 | October 19, 1942 | No. 16

Cosmetic Order L-171 Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

The toiletries and cosmetics order, L-171, was revoked by the War Production Board October 13, leaving the industry subject only to the controls being exercised by the board in its various "M" orders over the use and deliveries of the products which go into the manufacture of cosmetics.

Officials said that the action will make practically no change in the over-all picture of production and that the net effect upon the consuming public will be nil, as the limitations contained in the "M" orders will result in approximately the same output as at present.

It does have the beneficial effect, it was stated, of removing some of the specific difficulties and inequalities that have been imposed on some manufacturers, by providing flexibility in the type of products which may be

—*Continued on page* 71

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F.T.C. False Ad Fine Upheld by High Court

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Supreme Court has denied the petition of Joseph Piuma for certiorari in which he sought a review of a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit at San Francisco, which confirmed civil penalties of $3.250 imposed on him for violations of an order of the Federal Trade Commission.

In 1937 the commission ordered Mr. Piuma, a manufacturing pharmacist of Los Angeles, to cease and desist from false representations of the therapeutic value of a medicinal preparation, "Glendage," sold as a gland tonic. Violations of the commission order in 13 advertisements were

—*Continued on page* 59

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Van Winkle Heads F.D.A. New Drug Work

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Walton Van Winkle, who had been in the drug division of the Food and Drug Administration for a number of years, has been assigned to handle the work relating to new drugs under the food, drug, and cosmetic act, according to Dr. F. B. Dunbar, associate commissioner of the administration.

Heretofore the new drug work has been under the charge of Dr. H. F. Kennedy, who resigned from the government recently to enter private practice in Indianapolis. Dr. Van Winkle's duties will be to pass upon applications required to be filed under the act before new drugs can be placed on the market.

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Opium Poppy Bill Reported Favorably

OPD Washington Bureau

The Doughton bill (H. R. 7568) for government control of the production and the distribution of the opium poppy and its products was reported favorably to the house for passage October 12 by the house ways and means committee. The bill is an Administration measure, having been introduced at the request of the Treasury Department and the Department of State.

Under its terms it would be unlawful to produce opium poppies or to manufacture opium or opium products except under federal license. It also provides for the government to encourage the production of opium poppies and the manufacture of opium and opium products by the government whenever the medical and scientific needs of the nation may require.

A.M.A. Gets High Court 'Trust' Case Review

OPD Washington Bureau

The Supreme Court of the United States has granted a review to the American Medical Association of a lower court decision holding the association guilty of violating the Sherman antitrust law through alleged activities against Group Health Association, a local cooperative of government employees.

In granting the review, the court limited the issues to these three:—

That the practice of medicine is a profession instead of a trade, and thus not prosecutable under the Sherman act.

Whether the law applies to any subjects except price fixing and competitive situations.

Should doctors be engaged in trade, do they not have the same immunity from antitrust prosecution permitted to labor unions by the Norris-LaGuardia act?

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Maywood Chemical Shares Vested by A.P.C.

The Alien Property Custodian has vested 35,785 shares of stock of the Maywood Chemical Works, Maywood, N. J. The seizure was made under the authority of the trading with the enemy act. The shares are owned by persons whose names, last known addresses, are as follows: — Amalia Janner, Partenkirchen, Bavaria, Germany; Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, as trustee for Ernst Kyriss, Stuttgart, Germany, and Dr. Carl G. Grossman, Brooklyn, N. Y., as trustee for Kurt Kyriss, Bavaria, Germany.

The shares vested represented 4,040 shares of Class A nonvoting 8 percent cumulative preferred stock; 28,218 shares of Class D nonvoting preferred stock and 3,464 shares of voting common stock, which represents 23.09 percent of the outstanding common stock.

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Cashew Nuts Imports Order M-147 Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

Imports of cashew nuts having been made subject to the terms of the general imports order, M-63, the Director General for Operations has revoked order M-147, which formerly governed these imports.

Chemical Container Charge Depends on User's Profits

OPD Washington Bureau

Upward adjustment of chemical price ceilings to meet the added costs facing the industry under War Production Board order L-197 compelling it to switch from steel shipping containers to other types of containers will be permitted by the Office of Price Administration only in those cases where "substantial hardship" can be shown as resulting from the container limitation order. This was announced by OPA October 14.

In what was described officially as a "statement of policy" on the question of relief from the added costs imposed upon the industry by the WPB order, OPA said that the entire question of upward price adjustments will be treated on a company-by-company basis and that only in special and unusual cases will the industry be allowed to pass the added costs on to consumers.

The guiding standard will be the overall profits of the company, it was explained. If the company's financial sheet shows that the increased cost can be absorbed without squeezing the profit margin too greatly, relief from the added cost burden will be denied. Conversely, if it can be proved to OPA that the added costs will impose an undue hardship on the company, relief will be granted.

OPA officials emphasized that "substantial hardship" does not mean that the company will have to show that it would operate in the red by reason of the container order in order to get relief, but that its profit margin will be "seriously" reduced.

No General Formula

OPA's policy statement was exceedingly confusing to chemical circles here which had been led to believe that a special formula was being

—*Continued on page* 36

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Labor-Management Group Named by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of a broadened War Production Drive Headquarters in the executive office of the chairman, and appointment of a five-man production drive policy committee to advise in

W. G. Marshall

the setting of policies for sustained and increased war production through labor-management plant committees, have been announced by Chairman

—*Continued on page* 34

N.Y. Frozen Critical Chemicals Data Asked

Acting on evidence of slow-downs in the production of urgently needed munitions and other war materials, due to the scarcity of critical chemicals, H. M. Brundage, regional deputy director of the War Production Board, in charge of priorities and materials, has asked chemical manufacturers, suppliers and users in the New York-Northern New Jersey area to report their holdings of idle, excess or frozen stocks of critical chemicals to WPB regional headquarters.

Aid will be given to war plants in obtaining the chemicals they need through regional representatives of WPB's Materials Redistribution Branch, Mr. Brundage said. At the same time, holders of idle, excess or

—*Continued on page* 58

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Dow and U.S.I. Get DPC Plant Contracts

OPD Washington Bureau

A contract has been executed by the Defense Plant Corporation with the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., for machinery and equipment to be placed in a plant in Michigan, it was announced October 14 by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones. The facilities, which will cost approximately $1,500,000, will be operated by the Dow company; title will be retained by the Defense Plant Corporation.

Mr. Jones also announced that a contract had been made with U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, to provide plant facilities in Maryland which will cost in excess of $1,000,000. The Defense Plant Corporation will retain title in the facilities, and they will be operated by the company.

Further details on the projects are lacking, in keeping with military secrecy rules. Neither the locations of the plants nor the products to be manufactured with the new facilities would be disclosed.

Maximum Railroad Car Loading Order Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

General order 13 of the Office of Defense Transportation requiring maximum loading of railroad cars carrying civilian freight was revised October 14 to eliminate some of the difficulties voiced by the chemical industry and other shippers attempting to comply with its original provisions. In its new form the order becomes effective November 1.

Under the revised order's terms, railroads are prohibited from accepting for shipment, with certain exceptions, any freight cars not loaded either to full visible capacity, or to the marked weight capacity as stenciled on the car or recorded in the Official Railway Equipment Register. As in the original, tankcars, flat cars and cars containing less-than-carload freight are excluded from the revised order's provisions.

The new order gives the director of ODT's division of railway transport the authority to issue special directions for the loading of commodities below the specified maximum weights to meet specific needs or exceptional circumstances. The first two of these directions were issued simultaneously with the order. Special direction No. 1 sets up specific loading requirements for some chemicals and a variety of other products, while No. 2 specifies loading regulations on shipments which move partly by water and rail.

The order authorizes the issuance also of special directives or general permits when deemed necessary to avoid controversies with respect to maximum loading when loading will create a transportation hazard, damage lading, cause injury to persons, or is beyond the refrigerating, heating, or ventilating capacity of a car, or to prevent undue hardship.

This authority, it was explained, is partially necessary because of orders of the War Production Board requiring shippers to switch from steel shipping containers to others more easily damaged by the jolting and jarring of the freight car while in motion and when being loaded or unloaded. It also is necessary to avoid labor difficulties which might otherwise arise when workers would balk at being re-

—*Continued on page* 74

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Oct. 16, 1942	Oct. 9, 1942	Oct. 17, 1941
138.5	138.9	133.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Reductions were much in the majority among last week's price changes in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Some of them, including the only change on a "real" chemical, were enforced by OPA action. Agricultural drugs were the most influential factor in a depressing of the general price level.

PRP temporarily gave way as the biggest bother in chemical circles to the question of how to cope with the OPA edict that the higher cost of substitutes for prohibited steel containers is not to be passed along to buyers unless a substantial curtailment of the seller's overall profit would otherwise result.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1942

Good-sized arrivals of gum tragacanth came on market at lower price of £15 to £120 per 100 pounds.

Cottonseed Oil Firm

Refined cottonseed oil futures were firm though quiet on Friday. Transactions for the day, including switches, were 18 contracts. It was announced from Washington that cottonseed oil repurchased from the CCC at ½c. reduction could be used only for edible purposes and was not deliverable on option contracts on the New York Produce Exchange.

Steatite Talc Use Restricted

Between October 13, 1942, and November 15, 1942, no consumer shall use or consume steatite talc, except for permitted uses, in excess of 50 percent of the average monthly weight of steatite talc used or consumed by him during the year 1941 for other than permitted uses; and, during such period, except for such permitted uses, no consumer shall put into process any steatite talc in the manufacture of any product, or commence any process in which steatite talc is used or consumed, unless the product or the process will be completed by November 15, 1942, according to conservation order M-239 issued by the War Production Board. The order became effective October 13. After November 15, 1942, no consumer shall use or consume any steatite talc except for permitted use.

"Steatite talc" means naturally occurring magnesium silicate, both crude and beneficiated, suitable for use in the man-

—*Continued on page 59*

Plastics Specifications Streamlining Planned

Streamlining of specifications, in order to conform with the needs for the Army and Navy, were discussed at the Fall meeting of the Society of the Plastics Industry, held in the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., October 12 and 13.

A committee was appointed to correlate the research data thus far developed in an effort to keep pace with the increasing demand for plastic products by the armed forces, which demand has been predicated on shortages of certain other critical materials. J. Heugy, of the Machinery Division of the Office of Price Administration, in discussing the demand for plastic products, said that a huge increase had been noted in consumption for plastics which had doubled from 1939 to 1941; in fact, this improvement in consumption had

—*Continued on page 47*

Contents of This Issue

News and Statistics

Acetic Acid Patents Granted to Celanese 63
Alcohol Conversion Formalized by WPB 58
Alcohol Deliveries Curtailed by WPB 73
Alcohol Tax Action Postponed..... 5
Alien Property Custodian Has 13,000 Patents 59
A.M.A. Gets High Court 'Trust' Suit Review 3
Anthracite Chemistry Study Is Proposed 42
Antitrust Time Limit Extension Bill Signed 59
A.P.I. to Hear Ickes, Davies, Eastman, Boyd 7
Asbestos Special Items Price Formula Set..... 73
Baking Powder Advisory Group Is Formed 34
Barber Asphalt to Build Ships at Perth Amboy..... 68
BEW Rerates Licenses..... 59
Bradford Manager Chamber of Commerce 73
Brown Corp. Appoints H. P. Kendall Chairman..... 73
Calif. Wineries Use in Rubber Plan Studied 5
Carbon Black Allocation Laid on Furnace Type..... 48
Carbon Dioxide Distributors Advisory Group Formed 35
Carbon Tetrachloride B-9 Consumption Quota Up 5
Cashew Nuts Imports Order M-47 Revoked 3
Chemical Container Charge Depends on User's Profits..... 3
Chemical Salesmen's Annual Meeting Oct. 20 35
Chemical Workers Union Drive Planned by Lewis 35
Columbia's Zoology Dept. to Commemorate 50 years..... 63
Commercial Solvents Add Tweedie and Engel 35
Cosmetic Order L-171 Revoked..... 3
Cottonseed Crushings Up..... 51
Critical Chemicals In Argentina Studied 34
DuPont Fire Kills Two..... 42
Dow and U.S.I. Get DPC Plant Contracts 3
Egloff Testimonial Dinner October 23 7
Electrochemists Discuss Plating Developments 7
Explosives Act License Qualifications Revised..... 42
Exports End-Use Inventory Rules Eased 74
Ferromanganese Advisers Appointed 35
Fertilizer Tag Sales: September... 69
Fla.-Tenn. Phosphate Rock Prices Ceiled 5
Flaxseed Crop Estimate Revised Upward Oct. 1 51
F.T.C. False Ad. Fine Upheld by High Court 3
General Electric Shifts Plastic Sales Heads 48
Glidden Moves N. Y. Office..... 48
Hogs' Bristles of Short Type Ban Removed 7
Imported Guiacum Price Set for Bush Pan-America..... 71
Jergins Gets Post With Facility Security Div..... 68
Labor-Management Group Named by WPB 3
Landen Wins Commission..... 48
Limestone Exception to ODT No. 25. 47
Liming Material Truck Charges GMPR Exempt..... 5
Lockwood Ass't Research Director for OPC 67
Logcher Army Lieutenant..... 71
Maximum Railroad Car Loading Order Revised 3
Maywood Chemical Shares Vested by A.P.C. 3
Merkin Appoints Pearson N. E. and N. Y. Representative..... 74
Mining Interests Get Higher Rating for Needs 7
N.Y. Frozen Critical Chemicals Data Asked 3
N. Y. Purchasing Agents to Discuss PRP 5
N. Y. Truckers Warned on Shipboard Drops..... 74
N.P.V.L.A. Issues Program of Papers 7
OPA Exempts Rubber Raw Material Converters' Charges..... 63
OPA Puts Farm Chemicals in Food Div. 7
Opium Poppy Bill Reported Favorably 3
Ostrom to Serve for Griffiths..... 71
Paint Industry Survey for War Work Set 7
Passonno in Army..... 28
Petroleum Coke Use Restricted by WPB 7
Phila. Paint Club Elects Almond President 73
Plastics Specifications Streamlining Planned 4
Pyrethrum and Gums Under Import Control 4
Reeves Marks 50 Years With C. B. Hewitt & Bros..... 48
Rubber Technical Consultants Appointed 5
Scientific Research Office Contracts OPA Contracts..... 59
Shell Oil Makes Promotions in Marketing Div. 67
Silica Gel Control Eased by WPB... 4
So. American Export Licenses Are Extended 5
Sonneborn Promotes Copeland, Bjork, Brand and Green..... 68
Steatite Talc Use Restricted..... 4
Sterling Products Renamed..... 71
Tanners Council Studies Wartime Tannin Corporation Revises Output Setup 36
Textile Research Institute to Meet Here Nov. 13..... 36
Thayer Back in Marines..... 36
Thermosetting Plastics Industry Advisers Named..... 73
Tin Oxide Price Set for U. S. Purchases 7
Van Winkle Heads F.D.A. New Drug Work 3
Vinyl Coated Fabric, Paper Advisory Group Named..... 47
'War Facts' Handbook for Speakers Available 42
Zinc M-Order Appeals Must Be Filed by Oct. 22..... 51

General Features

Bids Wanted 48
Closing Market Developments..... 4
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 30
Economy Is Planned
Fitness Comes First
Management Must Manage
Mitigate Work Drafting
Foreign Trade Rules..... 74
Barizilian Rubber
Canadian Exports
Chemical Pulp Paper
Copra
Gasoline
Seeds
Industrial Uses of Chemicals..... 38
Aluminum Cresylate
Castor Oil, Dehydrated, Fatty Acids
Ethyldiphenylpentazdiene
Fluorspar
Magnesium Silicofluoride
Masking Agents
Methylcellulose
Obituaries 42
J. Parks Channing
Frederick D. Whelan
O P D Forum..... 4
Phosphate Vanadium
Back to the Farm
OPD Price Index..... 4
Scientific and Professional Services 48
Shipping Information..... 74
New York Imports
Baltimore Imports
Special Market Reports:—
Gorax as Fertilizer..... 60
Calcium Chloride..... 32
Carbon Black's Comeback..... 44
Egg Production..... 39
Iodine in Russia..... 53
Naphthalene 40
Oil Price Boost..... 67
Oils of Reunion..... 65
Oilseeds 49
Price Trends..... 61
Trade Briefs..... —
What You Can Use..... 71
Rubber

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 61
Coaltar Chemicals..... 40
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 53
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals 39
Essential Oils and Arom. Chemicals. 65
Fertilizer Materials..... 69
Heavy Chemicals..... 33
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 49
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials 43
Petroleum Products..... 67

Washington Talks It Over

Hauling Chemicals..... 5
Heatless, Meatless, Eatless..... 5
Housing Warworkers..... 5
Phelps to Quit OPA..... 5
Six Months and No Action..... 5
Wage Increases Don't Count..... 5
Army, Navy, OK Advertising..... 41
Critical Balance Now..... 41
Shooting for Fun..... 41
Soft Hogs-Short Bristles..... 41

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 142, No. 16, October 19, 1942. Published weekly by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John Street, New York, N. Y., U.S.A. Tel. REctor 2-9820. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright 1942, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized: publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Phosphate Vanadium

The Editor,
Oil Paint And Drug Reporter.
Sir:

With reference to your report of the recent convention of the American Chemical Society at Buffalo and specifically to your journal of September 21, page 37—"Vanadium from Idaho"—we think so very highly of your journal that we regret that it has been misinformed and are taking the liberty of offering you the truth.

The process described in your journal is not new but was worked out by A. R. Mass Chemical Company and patented in 1935. The Anaconda Copper Company adopted the process and after considerable developmental research put it into commercial operation in 1941. It has been in full operation ever since. As the vanadium is necessarily a by-product of the manufacture of treble superphosphate, there is no prospect that very great increase in vanadium production can be made. Please understand that the process used by the Anaconda Copper Company is not exactly that described in your article but is the same in essential points.

Lest you feel some hesitation in accepting this correction of what seems to have been a news release originally made by the American Chemical Society, I enclose you a copy of a recently received letter of Dr. Hixson, the author of the paper presented to the society.

A. R. Maas Chemical Co.
South Gate, Cal., Fred C. Bowman
October 6, 1942 Director of Research

(Enclosure)

Thank you for your letter of September 1, in which you eclosed a copy of U. S. patents 2,130,579 and 2,163,773 covering your processes for the separation of vanadium pentoxide from phosphoric acid mixtures. I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the excellent work which you have done in this field.

The paper which Dr. J. Perry Morgan and I presented at the American Chemical Society meeting in Buffalo last week covered fundamental solubility studies upon which any method for the separation of vanadium pentoxide from phosphoric acid mixtures would depend. We have applied for no patents based on these studies. When reprints of our paper are available we shall be glad to send you a number of copies if you desire them.

I was interested to note that the Vanadium Corporation found difficulty in removing the slight traces of P_2O_5 that

—*Continued on page 73*

Silica Gel Control Eased by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

General preference order M-219, controlling the use and delivery of silica gel, was amended by WPB October 16, to provide exemption for small orders. The revised order provides that specific authorization shall not be required for delivery or acceptance by any person of 125 pounds or less of silica gel in any one month.

Control of distribution will be retained by requiring producers and distributors wishing to make deliveries under the exemption to obtain authorization for the aggregate amount of such deliveries.

Pyrethrum and Gums Under Import Control

OPD Washington Bureau

Pyrethrum flowers, whether or not advanced in value or condition were added to list I of imports control order M-63, October 16, by WPB. Products contained on list I are those of a critical nature and are given first preference among products imported.

The board also amended list III to include gum arabic, tragacanth, kadaya gum, gum ghatti, and coconuts in the shell.

Fla.-Tenn. Phosphate Rock Prices Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

Elimination of the uneven price structure prevailing for the Florida and Tennessee phosphate rock industry as well as provision for more adequate production of the higher grades are provided in a new price schedule, maximum price regulation No. 240.

The measure, which applies only to phosphate rock produced in Florida and Tennessee established specific dollars and cents maximum prices about 20 cents per ton under current levels for the lower grades and approximately the same level as those now prevailing for the higher grades. The regulation is effective October 19, 1942. The order, in part, follows:—

On and after October 19, 1942, regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, no miner of Florida land pebble phosphate rock and Tennessee brown phosphate rock shall sell or deliver such phosphate rock, and no person in the course of business shall buy or receive such phosphate rock from a miner at prices higher than prices set forth in Appendix A and Appendix B, respective-

—Continued on page 70

Liming Material Truck Charges GMPR Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

Charges by private trucking companies transporting liming materials and superphosphates used as fertilizer in Agricultural Conservation Program has been exempted from the General Maximum Price Regulation. The action was taken by the Office of Price Administration at the request of the Department of Agriculture and is contained in amendment No. 5 to supplementary regulation No. 11, effective October 16. The amendment specifically exempts services of carriers, other than common carriers, engaged in the transportation of the fer-

—Continued on page 73

So. American Export Licenses Are Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

Provisions for two-month extensions of certain individual export licenses, as an aid to United States exporters who face delays in filling orders for commodities destined for South and Central American republics, has been announced by the Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare. Validity of the individual export licenses affected will be extended for two months beyond the original expiration date under the following circumstances:—

(1) A cargo space application has been made on form BEW-138. (2) The shipping priority rating on the coresponding export license is "AA," "A," or "B". (3) The license is scheduled to expire within two months from the date of certification of the freight space application, and (4) The certification is to be made more than five days prior to the expiration date of the export license.

An appeal procedure has been established by the Office of Exports as a service to exporters who feel that, in certain cases, higher shipping priority ratings should be given certain of their shipments. Whenever justified by the exporter's appeal, a higher rating will be recommended by the Office of Exports.

N.Y. Purchasing Agents To Discuss PRP

A forum on the present working set-up of the Production Requirements Plan will be the subject of a forum at the October meeting of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York, in the Builders' Exchange Club, 2 Park avenue, this city, October 20. A representative from the Production Requirements Branch of the WPB will be on hand to answer questions. The forum is set to start at 4:30 p.m.

Howard Coonley, deputy director of the Conservation Division of the WPB, will discuss "Keep It Simple," and Millard Bennett, special representative of the Conservation Division, will talk on "Tin and the War Effort." Dinner will be served at 6:15 p.m.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

When Price Administrator Henderson goes before the appropriating committees of Congress a few months hence for more money to run his office he had better be prepared with some good answers to some rather pertinent questions he is going to be asked about the general administrative workings within his office.

OPA is fast receiving a black eye because of its tendency to move too slowly on many vital problems of immediate concern to businessmen. The feeling is becoming widespread that the organization is bogging down in red tape; that too many theorists infest the office; and that too many policy matters are being left to persons whose sum total of knowledge of the details of an industry is what they, maybe, have read in a book.

It's a case of too many would-be cooks spoiling the broth. Too many people within the organization can have something to say about an order before it is finally issued. Consequently businessmen with thousands of dollars at stake have to wait and wait upon OPA to make a decision on some problem that ordinarily it should be able to decide upon immediately.

Six Months and No Action

A typical example of the difficulties of getting anything done quickly in OPA is found in the case of pricing "holiday packages"—those sets of pretty luxuries sold at Christmas, Easter, and other special times during the year. They cannot be priced under GMPR, because there were no sales during March, the base pricing month, so a special formula must be devised. As early as last April work was started on this formula and as yet no final decision has been made—and Christmas only little more than two months away. Decisions have been reached on the formula many times, but everytime it is ready for announcement someone gets another bright idea and the order is called back.

Another case is that of just where doctors' prescriptions stand in relation to GMPR. OPA says off-hand that they are covered by the regulation, but it can't answer the question of how the pharmacist is supposed to figure out what his price was last March when the prescription might be slightly different from any he may have filled in the base period.

The pharmacists contend that their calling is a profession; that they are only performing a service for the doctor; and therefore they are exempt under the price act. If not exempt, then OPA must regulate the fees or charges of doctors, lawyers, and everyone else who perform a professional service. They too have been waiting months for the answer to their question, but as yet they are still as much in the dark as ever.

Hauling Chemicals

Problems facing the chemical industry are many and varied and none the least is the problem of transportation. The extreme necessity of conserving shipping space for products almost as vital to the war effort as are chemicals is being fully recognized not only by the industry, but by the chemicals branch of WPB and the Office of Defense Transportation.

But, while the shipping problem is acute and it is within the authority of ODT to issue edicts saying what, when, and how the products of the industry may be shipped around the country, there are no signs that anything like this is contemplated. Rather ODT is inclined to move with extreme caution in this respect.

The report is that ODT before taking any steps affecting the industry will first seek the advise of the WPB chemicals branch and follow its advice in such matters.

Phelps to Quit OPA

Friends of R. G. Phelps, head of the chemicals section of OPA, hear talk that he may resign his post with the government and go back to private industry where he feels that he can do more for the war effort than where he is now. They look for him to submit his resignation to Henderson at most any time.

Mr. Phelps became chief of the section in April of this year, succeeding Clarence W. Farrier who transferred his governmental affiliations to the National Housing Agency. Before joining OPA as associate price executive under Mr. Farrier, Mr. Phelps was vice-president of Meenan Oil Company, a New York fuel-distributing concern. Previously he had been closely associated with several construction projects of duPont and U. S. Industrial Chemical.

Housing Warworkers

The government is talking of taking drastic steps to provide housing accommodations for warworkers if voluntary programs to induce homeowners to accept "war guests" for the duration do not solve the housing problem. Requisitioning, commandeering, and billeting are the terms being used to describe what might be in store for homeowners.

There are some fifty centers of war production where overcrowding is being experienced and the government plans first to offer to lease private homes which can be converted into boarding and rooming houses and if these leases are rejected then to move in and take over the property.

Officials say that drastic action has to be taken because war production is already being affected adversely, since trained workers are refusing to move into the areas without guarantees of adequate living quarters. The problem shows signs of becoming worse since it is expected that 1,600,000 new workers will be drawn into war production centers by next June.

Wage Increases Don't Count

Under the second price-control law now being put into operation, violators of the wage ceiling regulations of WLB face a fine of $1,000 and possible prison sentence, but the penalty does not stop there. There is another stinger in the law, hidden away in a little provision which authorizes government agencies and departments to disregard any violations of the ceilings.

Just what this phrase means was never fully explained in the debates or reports on the legislation, but it now develops that it is intended to be a most potent weapon to keep management in line. It means that employers who thought they could deduct from their income taxes wage increases which had not been approved by WLB will find the tax collector drawing a blue pencil through the item.

It means also a further squeezing of the profit margin, because OPA can disregard all applications for price increases based on the contention that labor costs have increased, and it further means that government procurement officers can disregard the addition of wage increases as added costs of contractors operating on a cost-plus-fee basis.

Heatless, Meatless, Eatless

Official requests for reductions in consumption of some foods on the part of the consumer and for increased production from the farmer are being contemplated to meet varied demands and to build up supplies.

Secretary Wickard says that consumption of "a number of essential foods"—which he did not name—should be cut. A few days later the agricultural department disclosed it

—Continued on page 41

Alcohol Tax Action Postponed

OPD Washington Bureau

Senate and house conferences seeking to compose the differences between the two legislative bodies in the new tax bill decided October 15 to postpone consideration of the senate amendment for withdrawal of taxes paid on alcohol used for nonbeverage purposes until other less controversial features of the bill have been agreed upon.

The alcohol tax withdrawal provisions of the bill were modified by the senate when it passed the bill October 10 by substitution of an entire new section for that approved previously by the finance committee, in order that, its authors said, the small industrial consumer of alcohol might be allowed to share in the relief proposed to be extended to the larger users.

As the bill came out of committee originally it provided that upon payment of a license fee of $100 annually,

—Continued on page 58

Calif. Wineries Use In Rubber Plan Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Studies looking toward possible utilization of California wineries for alcohol for the synthetic rubber program are being made by the War Production Board, according to Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

The Chemicals Branch is making the study, Mr. Jeffers said, and will report its findings after distillation engineers have completed their research. Conversion of wineries to the production of 190 proof alcohol is described as "do-able but tricky." If the findings are favorable, it is possible a plant for making butadiene from alcohol will be installed on the Pacific coast. Present West coast plants will make butadiene from petroleum.

Carbon Tetrachloride B-2 Consumption Quota Up

The Director General for Operations has restored the provision of order M-41, which permits users of carbon tetrachloride for purposes assigned a B-2 rating to consume 100 percent of the amount used in the base period. The 100 percent provision was in effect from August 1 to September 30 and then lapsed. It now is restored until December 31.

A rating of B-2 is assigned users for these purposes:—Degreasing machines other than those used for Army and Navy contracts; packaged spotting and cleaning preparations; drycleaning establishments, and for manual cleaning of other than metal parts of electrical equipment. Such users now may consume 100 percent of their average monthly consumption for the year ended September 30, 1941.

Rubber Technical Consultants Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of a staff of technical consultants on the nation's rubber program has been announced by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers. They will serve under Col. Bradley Dewey, Deputy Director, upon whom Mr. Jeffers has placed responsibility for the technical aspects of the program. Those named are:—

E. B. Babcock, Akron, Ohio, chief chemist for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. Mr. Babcock has been active in the development of synthetic rubber for a number of years and is thoroughly familiar with European developments as well as those in this country. He has made a personal study of crude rubber development in Central and South America and Africa, and of guayule in the United States and Mexico.

L. D. Tompkins, Wilton, Conn., is vice-president of the U. S. Rubber Company. He formerly was in charge of the development, production and sale of tires for his company and was active in the development of U. S.

—Continued on page 58

BRUCINE ALKALOID
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NICOTINAMIDE

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N.P.V.L.A. Issues Program of Papers

Directed to the theme, "Produce and Conserve," the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in its "absentee convention" October 28 to 30 will have distributed for it to its members a number of relevant and material commentaries by representatives of WPB, OPA, and other governmental agencies, as well as reports by its officers and committees. President Ernest T. Trigg has said that the industry's No. 1 job is the production of paint, varnish, and lacquer products in accordance with governmental schedules "to supply the nation's fighting forces with the materials needed to help win the war." That is the "produce" theme.

As to "conserve," he said that it was the industry's responsibility to provide adequate protective coatings "for the more than $250,000,000,000 worth of America's physical assets." Mr. Trigg also said that maintenance of the public's paint consciousness was a job at hand.

The association's "absentee conventioning" will be conducted on a day-to-day schedule. This has been laid out exactly as if the contributions were to be presented orally, in other

—*Continued on page* 46

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Tin Oxide Price Set For U.S. Purchases

OPD Washington Bureau

Prices at which the Metals Reserve Company, a government procurement agency, may buy idle or frozen stocks of tin oxide and tin anodes were established October 15 by the Office of Price Administration.

For dry weight of tin content, properly packed in wood containers, f.o.b. point of shipment, the prices are:—

	Cents per pound
Virgin tin oxides sold by consumers	66
Reclaimed tin oxide sold by consumers	63
Virgin or reclaimed tin oxide sold by producers	55. 75
Unused tin anodes sold by a consumer	60
Partially used tin anodes sold by a consumer	56
Used or partially used tin anodes sold by a consumer who cast the anodes	54

The prices are contained in Order No. 4 under maximum price regulation No. 204, which covers idle or frozen materials sold under priorities regulation No. 13 of the War Production Board, and became effective October 15. They will be used by Metals Reserve and its agents in the purchase of idle or frozen stocks of tin oxides and tin anodes under a War Production program for the purchases announced September 29.

Definition

As used in this order No. 4:—

"Tin oxide" means tin which has been oxidized into a dry powder containing not less than 99 percent tin oxide and not less than 77 percent tin.

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Hogs' Bristles of Short Type Ban Removed

OPD Washington Bureau

Imported unturned riflings, which are the shortest types of pigs' and hogs' bristles, have been removed from restrictions imposed on the use of bristles, by an amendment to order M-51 announced October 14 from the Director General for Operations.

Longer bristles are used for production of paint and varnish brushes, but the unturned riflings constitute a residue not suitable for such purposes. If the riflings are turned, however, those two inches and longer are still subject to the restrictions. "Turning" is the trade term for sorting the bristles.

A conservation provision in the order restricting the use of hogs' and pigs' bristles to 55 percent of the total mixture has been tightened insofar as it affects purchases by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration. If the provision is not adhered to in these purchases, the purchasing agency must certify to the manufacturer that a bristle mixture of a different content from that specified in the order is necessary.

Paint Industry Survey For War Work Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Herbert Wachsmann, industrial assistant in OPA's Accounting Division, has been granted a leave of absence to undertake a "war materials" survey of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry. H. F. Taggart, director of the division, reports.

The survey, which will be conducted under the auspices of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will determine what, if any, war materials, other than its own products, might be made by the industry's facilities in case of necessity.

Egloff Testimonial Dinner October 23

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will honor Gustav Egloff, research director of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, with a testimonial dinner, in the Chemists Club, this city, October 23.

Dr. Robert J. Moore, Bakelite Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., will narrate on the "Personal History of Egloff, the Author,"; Col. George A. Burrell, of the Atlantic States Gas Company, this city, will talk on "Egloff, the Petroleum Expert"; Dr. Marston T. Bogart, of Columbia University, will discuss "The Influence of Egloff on the Progress of American Chemistry"; and Dr. Egloff will deliver an address on "The Struggle for Oil and Its Products."

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Mining Interests Get Higher Rating for Needs

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has given the mining industry higher priority ratings to obtain materials needed to enable mines to maintain maximum output.

The WPB has assigned an AA-2X rating for delivery of materials for maintenance and repair. This rating, the highest non-military priority, replaces rating A-1-A and A-1-C, which had been assigned for repair and maintenance materials. At the same time, WPB has raised the rating assigned to delivery of operating supplies from A-1-C to A-1-A.

Tanners Council Studies Wartime Supply and Demand

The tanning industry has been able to tan almost as much leather in 1942 as in 1941, Merrill A. Watson, executive vice-president of the Tanners Council of America, declared at the twenty-sixth annual meeting held in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, October 14 to 16. The increasing demand of the military services, he said, were met without question, and he added that there were ample supplies of leather goods for civilians' needs.

The Tanners' Research Laboratory at the University of Cincinnati, Mr. Watson said, has been given a directive by the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the improvement and development of leather for military wear. Important advancements in the tanning and finishing of military leather would undoubtedly follow this step, he added.

He stated that the council had been working on a special problem connected with last-in-first-out method of inventorying, in which the leather as well as a number of other industries are interested. Intensive efforts have been made to acquaint government officials with the inquity of paying taxes at excess profit rates on capital realized from inventory liquidation caused by allocation of hides and skins. It is hoped that the tax law will contain some protection to those producers using this method. Mr. Watson also pointed out that there had been a marked reduction in failures among tanners' customers during the first ten months of the year.

In discussing the problems that are ahead of the industry, Mr. Watson stressed the fact that leather will have to compete with new products for a market after the war, and that tanners' postwar planning should form a sound basis for this action.

In conclusion he pointed out that optimistic statements on the course of the shoe and leather industries in 1943 should be regarded by tanners with some caution. He indicated that the key to shoe production and the demand for upper leather was the output of sole leather, and the amount of reclaimed rubber that may be allocated for soles of shoes. While output of sole leather has been steadily rising since 1940, and should this year be 15 to 20 percent ahead of 1941, with still further increases expected in 1943. Output is limited by the supplies of heavy hides available. Losses of important raw material

—*Continued on page* 37

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OPA Puts Farm Chemicals in Food Div.

OPD Washington Bureau

Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced creation of the Food Price Division in the Office of Price Administration and named A. C. Hoffman as its director. For the past six months, Mr. Hoffman has been price executive of the Food and Food Products Branch, which now is included in the new division.

Under the direction of the administrator, the new division is charged with the formulation, initiation, and administration of food price regulations. The responsibilities also will include price research and analysis, the conduct of industry relations necessary to the formulation and administration of commodity price regulations assigned to the division, the processing of petitions for amendment, applications for adjustments, and protests, as well as the examination and evaluation of complaints and proposals relative to such food commodities.

The Food Price Division will have six branches:—an Economic Analysis Branch, an Administrative Services Branch, and four commodity branches. Each commodity branch, in turn, will be divided into sections under which

—*Continued on page* 36

A.P.I. to Hear Ickes, Davies, Eastman, Boyd

Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, Deputy Coordinator Ralph K. Davies, and Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman will be among the speakers at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, to be held at the Palmer house, Chicago, November 9 to 12. William R. Boyd, jr., will read a report as president of the institute and as chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council.

Nine group sessions have been scheduled for the meeting, to discuss the protection of petroleum facilities, wartime automotive transportation, pipeline transportation, synthetic rubber raw materials from petroleum and the refinery conversion program, hydrocarbon properties and research, and government problems in controlling drilling and production. Only about forty committee meetings, whose work is contributing directly to the war effort, are planned.

The usual annual dinner will not be held.

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Petroleum Coke Use Restricted by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Delivery and use of petroleum coke have been restricted to certain essential war uses by Conservation Order M-212, issued by the Director General for Operations.

Petroleum coke, a solid residue from the destructive distillation of petroleum, is urgently needed for anodes in aluminum manufacture, for graphite and carbon electrodes, and in small quantities for other highly important products. Shortage of petroleum coke is caused by a decrease in gasoline production, of which petroleum coke is a by-product, and by expansion of aluminum production and other phases of war production. To direct the consumption of coke into only those essential uses for which it is non-replaceable, the new order, M-212, provides that no person shall use, deliver or accept delivery of petroleum coke except:—

(1) Where it is to be incorporated into any of the 30-odd products specifically listed in the order, including graphite and carbon electrodes, anodes for aluminum, magnesium and alloy steel manufacture. These permitted products are mostly electrical parts, silicon car-

—*Continued on page* 68

Electrochemists Discuss Plating Developments

Technical progress in electrochemistry and electroplating processes was discussed at the eighty-second meeting of the Electrochemical Society, held October 7 to 10, in Detroit. Feature of the convention was the presentation of the Edward Goodrich Acheson Medal and Prize, the highest award in electrochemistry, to Dr. Charles F. Burgess, inventor of the Burgess battery.

Among the technical papers presented was a review of "Tin Plating From the Potassium Stannate Bath," by Martin M. Sternfels and Frederick A. Lowenheim. The paper described the characteristics of the potassium stannate-potassium hydroxide system, and its applications to tin plating. The effect of variations in bath composition and in operating conditions upon plating characteristics were traced. Because of much higher solubility and favorable solubility vs. temperature relationships, as well as higher conductivity, and a wider range of useful current densities, the potassium stannate bath has many advantages over the conventional alkaline bath, it was said. Possible field of application indicated was in the electrotinning of steel strip.

Another paper, by Gustaf Soderberg, discussed the corrosion resistance afforded by bright dipped cadmium coatings. It was stated that outdoor exposure tests in a highly corrosive industrial atmosphere have shown that the normal use of a chromic acid bright dip, which removes 0.00022 mm. (0.000009 in.) or less of plate, has no adverse effect on the corrosion resistance afforded by cadmium coatings more than 0.0025 mm. (0.0001 in.) thick and that a definite improvement in corrosion resistance after this treatment has been found at a thickness of 0.0075 mm. (0.0003 in.). This beneficial effect is not expected from bright dips which do not strongly passivate the surface, Mr. Soderburg commented.

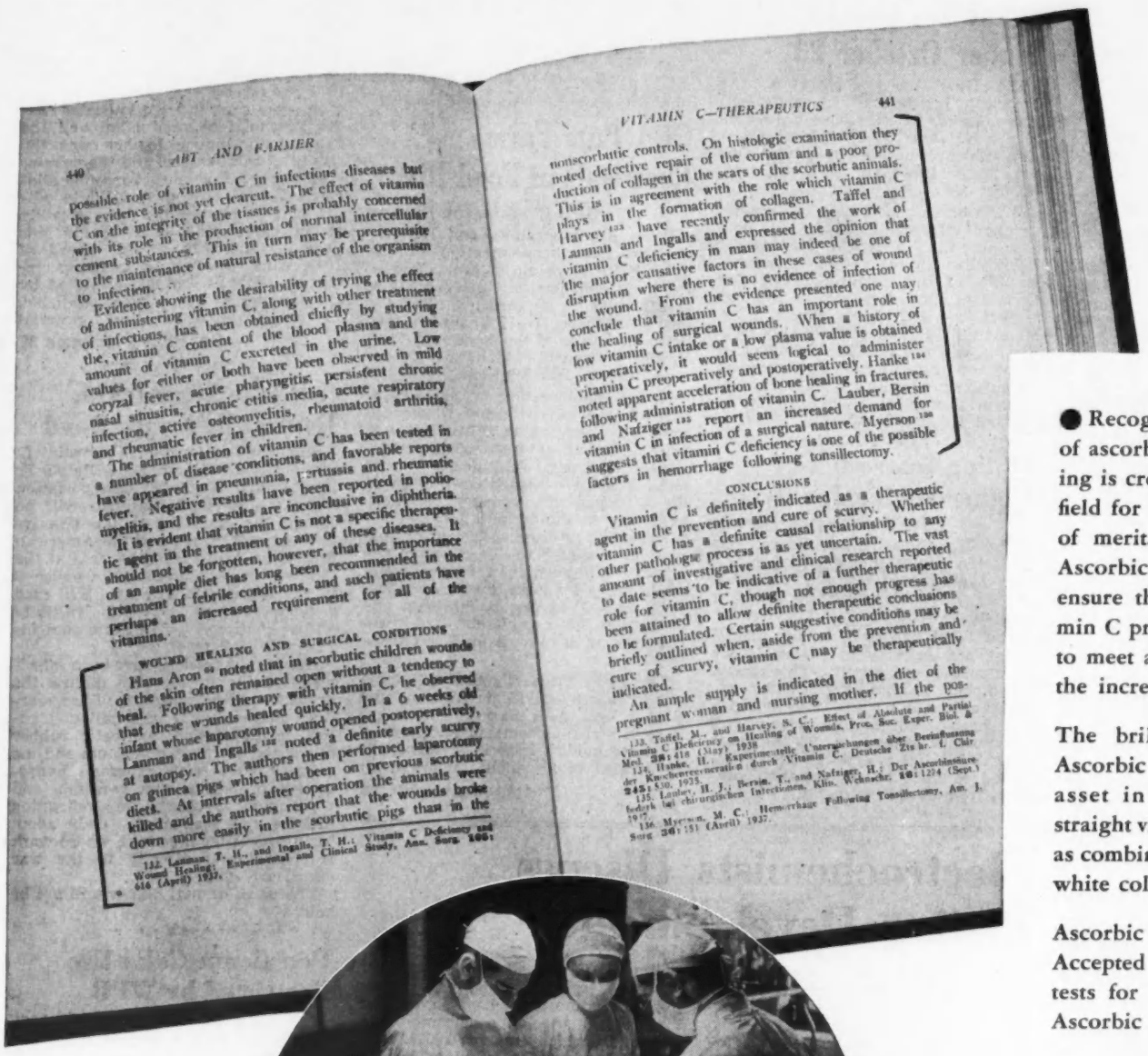
The title of a paper prepared by W. A. Wesley and E. J. Roehl was "The Electrodeposition of Hard Nickel." An abstract of the work follows:—

Nickel deposits of a hardness of 380 to 480 Vickers can be produced in thickness and quality suited to industrial and engineering applications by use of electrolytes containing ammonium salts. It is shown experimentally that the soundness and structure of such deposits are markedly influenced by the composition of the plating bath in respect to other ingredients. Important improvement in the quality of the product can be accomplished by replacing the old hard baths with one of the following composition:—nickel sulfate, $NiSO_4.7H_2O$, 180

—*Continued on page* 36

VITAMIN C

in Wound Healing and Surgical Conditions



440 ABT AND FARMER

possible role of vitamin C in infections diseases but the evidence is not yet clearcut. The effect of vitamin C on the integrity of the tissues is probably concerned with its role in the production of normal intercellular cement substances. This in turn may be prerequisite to the maintenance of natural resistance of the organism to infection.

Evidence showing the desirability of trying the effect of administering vitamin C, along with other treatment of infections, has been obtained chiefly by studying the vitamin C content of the blood plasma and the amount of vitamin C excreted in the urine. Low values for either or both have been observed in mild coryzal fever, acute pharyngitis, persistent chronic nasal sinusitis, chronic otitis media, acute respiratory infection, active osteomyelitis, rheumatoid arthritis, and rheumatic fever in children.

The administration of vitamin C has been tested in a number of disease conditions, and favorable reports have appeared in pneumonia, pertussis and rheumatic fever. Negative results have been reported in poliomyelitis, and the results are inconclusive in diphtheria. It is evident that vitamin C is not a specific therapeutic agent in the treatment of any of these diseases. It should not be forgotten, however, that the importance of an ample diet has long been recommended in the treatment of febrile conditions, and such patients have perhaps an increased requirement for all of the vitamins.

WOUND HEALING AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

Hans Aron [64] noted that in scorbutic children wounds of the skin often remained open without a tendency to heal. Following therapy with vitamin C, he observed that these wounds healed quickly. In a 6 weeks old infant whose laparotomy wound opened postoperatively, Lanman and Ingalls [132] noted a definite early scurvy at autopsy. The authors then performed laparotomy on guinea pigs which had been on previous scorbutic diets. At intervals after operation the animals were killed and the authors report that the wounds broke down more easily in the scorbutic pigs than in the

132. Lanman, T. H., and Ingalls, T. H.: Vitamin C Deficiency and Wound Healing; Experimental and Clinical Study, Ann. Surg. 105: 616 (April) 1937.

VITAMIN C—THERAPEUTICS 441

nonscorbutic controls. On histologic examination they noted defective repair of the corium and a poor production of collagen in the scars of the scorbutic animals. This is in agreement with the role which vitamin C plays in the formation of collagen. Taffel and Harvey [133] have recently confirmed the work of Lanman and Ingalls and expressed the opinion that vitamin C deficiency in man may indeed be one of the major causative factors in these cases of wound disruption where there is no evidence of infection of the wound. From the evidence presented one may conclude that vitamin C has an important role in the healing of surgical wounds. When a history of low vitamin C intake or a low plasma value is obtained preoperatively, it would seem logical to administer vitamin C preoperatively and postoperatively. Hanke [134] noted apparent acceleration of bone healing in fractures, following administration of vitamin C. Lauber, Bersin and Nafziger [135] report an increased demand for vitamin C in infection of a surgical nature. Myerson [136] suggests that vitamin C deficiency is one of the possible factors in hemorrhage following tonsillectomy.

CONCLUSIONS

Vitamin C is definitely indicated as a therapeutic agent in the prevention and cure of scurvy. Whether vitamin C has a definite causal relationship to any other pathologic process is as yet uncertain. The vast amount of investigative and clinical research reported to date seems to be indicative of a further therapeutic role for vitamin C, though not enough progress has been attained to allow definite therapeutic conclusions to be formulated. Certain suggestive conditions may be briefly outlined when, aside from the prevention and cure of scurvy, vitamin C may be therapeutically indicated.

An ample supply is indicated in the diet of the pregnant woman and nursing mother. If the pos-

133. Taffel, M., and Harvey, S. C.: Effect of Absolute and Partial Vitamin C Deficiency on Healing of Wounds, Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med. 38: 418 (March) 1938.
134. Hanke, H.: Experimentelle Untersuchungen über Beeinflussung der Knochenregeneration durch Vitamin C, Deutsche Ztschr. f. Chir. 242: 530, 1935.
135. Lauber, H. J., Bersin, T., and Nafziger, H.: Der Ascorbinsäurebedarf bei chirurgischen Infektionen, Klin. Wchnschr. 16: 1294 (Sept.) 1937.
136. Myerson, M. C.: Hemorrhage Following Tonsillectomy, Am. J. Surg. 36: 131 (April) 1937.

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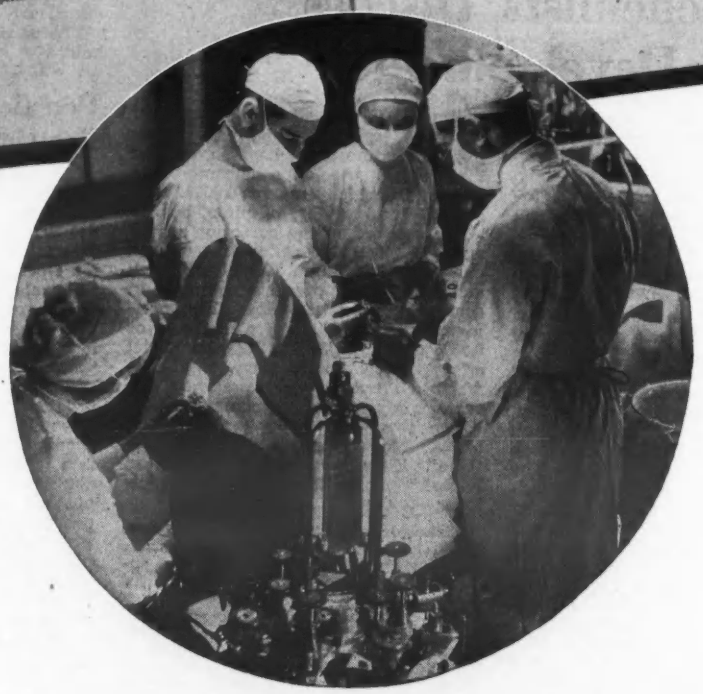

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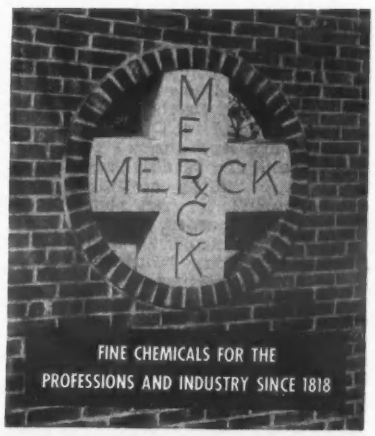

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Current Market Quotations

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October 16, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50 lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd..lb. *08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. *.09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. *.07 - —
Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.90
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.
†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....os. 1.25 - 1.45

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk; bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Capyrlic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[3,5] 99%, dms., c.l., divd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. N. Y., lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, divd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .16¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one ship. lb. .20¼- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22¾- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .25½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .14¼- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[3] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°) dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots. bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns., lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20¾

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .95 - .96
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic,[4] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 5.45 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 9.10 - 9.14

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[3] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. eqcald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18¾- .19¼
Stearic,[3] double pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .14 - .15¾
single pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .13½- .15¼
triple pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .17 - .18¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06¾- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic,[4] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[4] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.36 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.90

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....os.25.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
cryst., bots.....os.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l. lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs. lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton lb. .34 - —
tankcars lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] U.S.P., anhdyd., dms. lb. .28 - .33
hyd., dms lb. .27 - .32
Agar,[2] Kobe, No. 1, strip lb. 3.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal. lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .65 - .70
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
bg. lots, same basis lb. .15 - .20
imported, bgs lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.75 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls lb. 1.81 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
import, cs lb. No prices
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns lb. .65 - .75
dms. lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. *.13½- .15¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. *.14 - .15¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. *.12½- .14¼

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs. lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,5,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms. gal. .70 - —
tanks, E., dlvd lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works gal. .64 - —
19 bbls., E. works gal. .66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works gal. .60 - —
19 dms., E. works gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .53 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .57 - —
19 dms., works, E. gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .50 - —
SD2G (Replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., dms. gal. .60½- —
19 dms. gal. .62½- —
1 to 18 dms. gal. .65½- —
tanks gal. .53½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works gal. .61½- —
1 to 18, E. works gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l. gal. .63 - —
1 to 9 dms. gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .10¾- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l. gal. 8.19 - —
19 dms. gal. 8.22½- —
5 to 18 dms. gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms. gal. 8.25¾- —
tanks gal. 8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l. gal. 8.64 - —
5 to 18 dms. gal. 8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms. gal. 8.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works lb. .25 - .35
tanks, wks lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works. lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest. gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .54 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .37 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis lb. .60 - —
'ess than 2,000 lbs. lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y. lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks lb. .40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. .60 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .17 - .18
Curacao, cs lb. .65 - .70
gourds, bbls lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works lb. .08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .1310- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., g.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms. lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm. lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm. lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm. lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va. ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a naitonwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys lb. .05¼- —
dms, c.l. lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works lb. .04 - —
Ammonia, benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs. lb. 1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met., N. Y. lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs. lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls lb. .31 - .35
bxs. lb. .34 - .38
kegs lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y. lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls. lb. .10 - —
100-lb. kgs lb. .13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .28 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs. lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works unit-ton No prices
pure, bbls lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous lb. .24½- —
paste lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, 6 bbls., or more, works lb. .18 - —
2 to 5 bbls., works lb. .20 - —
single bbls., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .29 - —
Sulphate,[1] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens ton. 28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50- 5.75
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .35 - 1.35
import, natural, bls lb. 3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls lb. .23 - .24
Anilin oil,[6] dms lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs lb. .37½- .38
Ecuador, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Mexican, fair, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs lb. .35½- .36
Star lb. .45 - .46
Turkish, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Anisic aldehyde, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70% lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots., oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports 100 kilos. 105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y. kilo. 132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Root, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. lb. .09½- .09¾
Arsenic, metal, lump, ch. lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
Trisulphide, l.c.l., works lb. .30 - .35
White,[6] powd., kgs., cl. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs lb. .55 - .60
powd., bls., bxs lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canada, mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point ton. 30.00 - —
Barbadoes, any quantity, f.o.b. Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .15 - —
Glisonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis. ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots oz. 24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots oz. 19.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs lb. .70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. 79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. 89.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. 88.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 90.80 - —

Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss. R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah and Ariz. Zone 4, Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls lb. .16 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots lb. 4.77 - —
jars lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., New York ton. 34.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., mines ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines ton. 8.00 - —
German ton. No prices
Italian ton. No prices

Bauxite,[4] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Root, bls.....[1].....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works. ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.. lb. .45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs...lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Benzol,[3,6] 90%, dms., returnable works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald...lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots... lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots, cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.29 - 1.33
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-60%, bots..lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[3] acetylene, imp., c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex deck or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05½- —
kegs, f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nom.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.35

Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.. unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 5.38 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. Nominal
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Blue,[3] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt[3] genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Blue, peacock, same basis, contracts..lb. .52 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher, 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works..ton.37.50 - —
same basis, Chicago.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, dom., feeding grade, 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works, ton.44.00 - —
same basis, Chicago.....ton.43.00 - —
Bone, steamed, dom., fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, ton.35.00 -36.00
same basis, Eastern works. ton.37.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Boneset beans, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.. ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —

USP $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers. dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Where a ONE-OUNCE order is BIG BUSINESS

To stain a piece of diseased tissue for examination a pathologist may need only six drops of a National Biological Stain. So little of these highly sensitive dyes are used that a one-ounce bottle may last a busy pathological laboratory for years!

Yet we gladly perform the exacting laboratory work necessary to the preparation of these National Biological Stains and Indicators as our contribution to the beneficent science of human and animal medicine.

Biological Stains are but one of many important but specialized phases of National Technical Service. While expanding and improving the applicability of National Dyestuffs, National Research has also developed the most widely used line of synthetic detergents, an effective anti-skinning agent for paints, improved essential organic-chemicals for synthetic coatings, and many other equally useful products.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOSTON . . . . 150 Causeway St.
PROVIDENCE . . 15 Westminster St.
CHICAGO . . . . 357 W. Erie St.
PHILADELPHIA . 200-204 S. Front St.
SAN FRANCISCO . . 517 Howard St.
CHARLOTTE . . 201-203 W. First St.
GREENSBORO Jefferson Standard Bldg.
ATLANTA . . . . 140 Peachtree St.
NEW ORLEANS . Masonic Temple Bldg.
CHATTANOOGA . . . . James Bldg.
PORTLAND, ORE. 730 West Burnside
TORONTO . 137-145 Wellington St., W.

BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis	lb.	.30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots.	lb.	1.50 - —
cbys.	lb.	1.42 - —
Bromstyrol	lb.	4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10	lb.	.60 - .65
10 lbs.	lb.	
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Brown[2], iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks.	lb.	.02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works	lb.	.12 - —
powdered	lb.	.13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works	lb.	.04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af.	lb.	.04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans	lb.	.05¼- —
Kansas City	lb.	.05¾- —
Minneapolis	lb.	.0535- —
Pittsburgh	lb.	.05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
special	lb.	.12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.	oz.	.35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.	oz.	.30 - —
Bryonia roof, bls.	lb.	.85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	.80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.	lb.	.65 - .87
cut and sifted, bbls.	lb.	.85 - .97
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.	lb.	.38 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms.	lb.	.06 - —
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3	gal.	.03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.	lb.	.08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½- .15¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15 - .16¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½- .14¾
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).		
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).		
Lactate, dms.	lb.	.26½- —
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42 - —
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works	lb.	.35 - —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis	lb.	.20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., divd.	lb.	.16¾- .17
tanks	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.	gal.	6.50 - 6.95
cns., works	lb.	.65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.65 - 1.66
single jars	lb.	1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.	lb.	4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).		
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., divd.	lb.	.95 - —
ingots or sticks	lb.	.90 - —
Red (see Red).		
Selenide (see Red).		
Sulphite (see Yellow).		
Caffeine,[6] 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.	lb.	2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.	lb.	2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.	lb.	2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.,	lb.	2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.	lb.	2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns.	lb.	3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.	lb.	2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs.,	lb.	No stocks
bleached, bls.	lb.	No stocks
dom., natural, bls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.07 - .08
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½- .08½
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.		
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.65 - —
50 lbs., works	lb.	.67 - —
25 lbs., works	lb.	.70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)		
Chloride, flake, paper bgs. 77-80%, c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.	ton.	28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.,	ton.	7.50 - —
Calcium, chloride, solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.00 -34.50
15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.	ton.	28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.		
CP, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls., jars.	lb.	.28 - —
smaller lots, bbls., jars, bots.	lb.	.29 - .39
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb.	lb.	.52 - —
dms.	lb.	.57 - .59
cns.	lb.	.70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.		
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.	lb.	2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.	lb.	2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt. unit-ton.		No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works.	ton.	75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over.	lb.	.07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis,	lb.	.08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis,	lb.	.10 - —
medicinal, bbls.	lb.	.11½- .12
dms.	lb.	.12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis.	lb.	.06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0635- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.15 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.	lb.	.25 - —
ton lots.	lb.	.26 - —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	44.00 - —
80% CaS, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs.		1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 1,000-lb. lots, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.93 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs.	lb.	.95 Nom.
slabs, cs.	lb.	.95 Nom.
tablets, tins.	lb.	1.25 Nom.
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.39½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.42 - —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.42½- —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.43½- —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.	lb.	.45½- —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.	lb.	.52½- —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.66½- —
1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.67½- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.68½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.79½- —
1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80½- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.81½- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots,	lb.	3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.	lb.	3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).		
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.06½- .09
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.	lb.	.29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.78 - .80
Syrian, whiskered, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .65
afloat, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .61
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.70 - —
smaller quantities, works.	lb.	.80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.75 - —
smaller quantities, works.	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).		
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.235 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,3] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal.		.83 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.55 - 1.65
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.55 - 1.65
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.99 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	.89 - 1.10
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).		
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.28 - .32
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½- .20½
5 tons, works	lb.	.19¾- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.20 - —
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - .21
5 tons, works.	lb.	.20¼- .20¾
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.20½- .21
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f.	lb.	.07½ Nom.
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid.	lb.	No prices
New Zealand, 20-30-mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid.	lb.	No prices
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls.	lb.	.63 - .64
No. 1, regular, bls.	lb.	.58 - .59
Shortstick, bls.	lb.	.53 - .54
broken, bls.	lb.	.51 - .52
China, buds, bgs.	lb.	.53 - .54
rolls, select, bls.	lb.	.51 - 52
broken, bls.	lb.	.48 - .49
Saigon, all medium, bls.	lb.	.62 - .63
all thin, bls.	lb.	.62 - .63
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.	lb.	19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.	long ton.	75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment.	ton.	No prices
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.	lb.	.28 Nom.
Indian [1]	lb.	.28½- .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - —
granules, frt. alld.	lb.	.35 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - —
kgs. works.	lb.	.37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l. works.	ton.	32.50 - —
rubbermakers bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot.	lb.	.02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.65 ..66
Roman. bls.	lb.	3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va.	ton.	35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.	ton.	35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis.	ton.	32.50 - —
Penn.	ton.	34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0275- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.,	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50 - —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.,	ton.	19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.,	ton.	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.93 - .95
500 lbs.	lb.	.96 - .98
100 lbs.	lb.	.98 - 1.00
25 lbs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.90 - .92
500 lbs.	lb.	.93 - .95
100 lbs.	lb.	.95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.35 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., divd., N.Y.	lb.	.03¼- —
contracts, divd. N.Y.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., divd. N. Y.	lb.	.07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.20 - —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.22 - —
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.30 - —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.32 - —
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse.,	lb.	1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.,	lb.	.22 - —
solut., 8½%, cs., bbls.	lb.	.07¾- .08½
7½%, cs., bbls.	lb.	.07 - .07½
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.	lb.	6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.	lb.	No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.	lb.	No stocks
broken quill, red, bgs.	lb.	.19 - .20
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.19 - .20
Cinchonidine,[6] small, crys., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 + .13¼[6]
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.53 + .13½

[6] Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13¼[6]
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13½

[6] Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.	lb.	3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.58 - .59
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.95 - 6.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.	lb.	.98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar	lb.	.19 - .20
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.25 - .26
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	9.25 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	dm.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.	dm.	8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.		
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.	lb.	.87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs.		1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.	lb.	.15 - —
1% cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.15 - —
2% cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.16 - —
3½% cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.38 - —
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	.75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point	lb.	.25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.09 - .11
blue, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.	lb.	.23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.	lb.	1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.23¼- —
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 - .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,4,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., tons, works,	lb.	.19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15½- .16
Sulphate,[6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis,	100 lbs.	5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.	100 lbs.	10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.	lb.	No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Morocco, bgs.,	lb.	.11½- .12
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.08½- .10
Corn silk, bls.	lb.	.20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb.	.13 - .14
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills for October.	ton.	35.50 -35.60
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
less than 5, cns.	lb.	4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't.	lb.	.57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.56 - —
kgs.	lb.	.58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
bots.	lb.	1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 - .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10 - 2.30

Creosote oil, crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½-	—
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141 -	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.18 -	.18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.10 -	—
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks	lb.	.08¾-	—
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼-	—
natural, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25 -	—
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C.	lb.	.40 -	.41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Cubeb berries, XX bgs	lb.	.75 -	.85
powd., cs	lb.	.82 -	.90
Culver's root, bls	lb.	.27 -	.28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs	lb.	.17½-	.18
Morocco, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.19½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.14 -	.14½
Persian, bgs	lb.	.15¼-	.15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid.	lb.	None available.	
Cyanamid,[5,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton.	1.52½ Nom.	
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N. bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.	unit-ton.	1.62½ Nom.	
Cyanide-chloride, mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾-	..
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16 -	—
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23 -	—
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd..	gal.	.27 -	—

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Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.15 -	.16
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.33 -	.34
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., divd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.18 -	.19
Degras,[5] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.26 -	.30
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.35 -	—
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.90 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).			
Diacetyl, bots	lb.	9.50	-11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.21 -	—
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 -	—
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.105 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.112 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.095 -	—
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	45.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard.	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	85.00	-90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.10 -	.16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	lb.	.02 -	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.64 -	—
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Phthalate,[2,6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.20 -	—
cns., works	lb.	.23½-	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Tartrate, dom., dms	lb.	.92 -	—
Diacalcium phosphate (see Calicum phosphate dibasic).			
Dichlorethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.14 -	—
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.85 -	—
Diethylaniliin, dms	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 99%, dms	lb.	.30 -	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.33 -	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks	lb.	.21 -	—
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½-	.24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.45 -	.50
Diglygol laurate, dms	lb.	.31 -	.33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19 -	—
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.19 -	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.90 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.24 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80[5] min.	lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms	lb.	.05 -	—
Diorthotoluoguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd.	lb.	.44 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., divd	lb.	.46 -	—
150-450 lbs., divd	lb.	.47 -	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms	gal.	.59 -	.61
tanks	gal.	.51 -	—
dest., dist., dms	gal.	.55 -	.58
tanks	gal.	.45 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43 -	.45
cns.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin,[5] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd.	lb.	.35 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., divd	lb.	.36 -	—
150-450 lbs., divd	lb.	.37 -	—
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	80.00	- —
Venezuelan	ton.	80.000	- —
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls.,	lb.	.50	- 1.50
domestic, bls	lb.	.36	- .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.07	- 09
Drovers powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.13

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Green, FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15 -	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—

Black, D&C black, No. 1.	lb.	8.35 -	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35 -	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.85 -	—
D&C orange, No. 12, cns.	lb.	17.35 -	—
Red, D&C red, No. 5	lb.	6.00 -	—
D&C red, No. 17	lb.	8.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—

D&C red, No. 18	lb.	18.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 11	lb.	10.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3	lb.	21.85 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8	lb.	7.85 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65 -	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50 -	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80 -	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70 -	.80
170 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56 -	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 -	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 -	.50

SYMBOL of FREEDOM

Silent and awestruck stood the early explorers and adventurers who dared the wilderness to gaze upon the great Falls at Niagara. And year by year in story and legend its fame grew—until Niagara became a symbol of a great and glorious new country. Free, untamed, resistless, it spoke in resounding tones of a land of far reaching spaces... broad rivers... tall mountains... fertile valleys... and boundless opportunities.

Like the river at Niagara, a stream of humanity broke away from its ancient, sluggish ways. It plunged into swift-moving rapids. It flowed through the hills and valleys of America. It built cities and farms, turned desert waste into rich farm lands, created mills and factories, gave birth to a new and better way of life for which we are all fighting and working today. And still this river of humanity flows on! The truth of its progress and its ideals are echoed throughout the world. And still Niagara flows on—symbol of the restless energy, the limitless abundance that is America.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of Chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

FROM THE ORIGINAL BY FRANCIS CRISS . . . IN NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA FALLS

EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	- .42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	- .80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .88
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	- .85
326	Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.83	- .90
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	- .70
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .85
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
401	Developed black BHN	lb.	.45	- .60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .73
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55	- .57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	- .67
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	- .50
502	Direct azerin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.90	- 1.00
529	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	- 1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
592	Direct green B	lb.	.70	- .55
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .73
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulpaur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue:—				
1075	Alizarin astrol base	lb.	15.00	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	6.00	- —
Brown:—				
	Brown	lb.	1.15	- —
Green:—				
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	- —
	Green	lb.	.75	- —
Orange:—				
24	Sudan I	lb.	.75	- —
	Red shade	lb.	.75	- —
Red:—				
75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05	- —
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.95	- —
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	- —
1080	Anthraquinone,[6] violet base	lb.	6.00	- —
680	Oil violet	lb.	.50	- —
Yellow:—				
15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	- —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	- —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	- 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	- —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	- —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	- —
861	Indulin	lb.	.87	- —
999	New blue P	lb.	1.30	- —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	- —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	- —
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	- —
Blue:—				
714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Brown:—				
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	- —
235	Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66	- —
231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	- .62
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	- .62
703	Phosphin	lb.	4.65	- —
Green:—				
3	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	- —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35	- —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	- —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	- —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58	- —
924	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange:—				
10	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	- —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41	- —
27	Orange G	lb.	.50	- —
151	Orange Y	lb.	.31	- .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34	- —
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	- —
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.68	- —
Red:—				
79	Popceau R	lb.	.48	- —
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.05	- —
176	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54	- —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60	- —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	- .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	- —
252	Brilliant crosein M	lb.	.68	- —
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	- —
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	- —
768	Eosin G	lb.	1.50	- —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45	- —
Violet:—				
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.75	- —
681	Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75	- —
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	- —
Yellow:—				
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88	- —
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	- .58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	- —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	- —
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue:—				
860	Indulin	lb.	.60	- .70
Brown:—				
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	- —
Green:—				
697	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange:—				
20	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	- —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	- —
Red:—				
677	Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow:—				
67	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00	- —
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	- —
Violet:—				
680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	- —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls		lb.	.19	- .23
Egg albumen (see Albumen).				
	yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
	imported	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Elder flowers, bright, bls		lb.	.78	- .80
Elecampane root, bls		lb.	.18	- .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls		lb.	.14	- .15
	powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	- .21
	select, bndls	lb.	.19	- .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.		oz.	33.00	-34.50
Ephedra, bls		lb.	.21	- .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.		oz.	1.15	- 1.65
	hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.45
	synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	- —
	anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	- —
	hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	- —
	Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	- —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs		100 lbs.	1.80	- —
	bbls	100 lbs.	1.90	- —

Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	-	—
dried, bgs., l.c.	lb.	.08	-	.09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	-	1.45
Eserine, bots	oz.	No prices.		
Salicylate, bots	oz.	41.00	-48.00	
Sulphate, bots	oz.	41.00	-48.00	
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).				
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).				
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	-	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).				
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.93	-	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.,	lb.	.11	-	—
27-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	-	.16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	-	.61
Synth., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	-	—
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	-	.13
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	-	13½
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	-	.12
95 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	-	.13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	-	.13¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	-	.12¼
NF, 300-lb. dms	lb.	.14½	-	.15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.37½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	-	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	-	1.00
Bromide, tech., dms	lb.	.50	-	.55
Caproate, cns	lb.	1.30	-	1.40
Chloride, dms	lb.	.18	-	.20
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.50	-	3.75
Formate, cns., dms	lb.	.27¾	-	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.50	-	3.00
Lactate, 55 gal. dms., works,	lb.	.33½	-	—
5-gal. dms., works	lb.	.37½	-	.39½
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.55	-	—
Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.47	-	—
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	.75	-	1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	-	—
Oxyhydrate, bots	gal.	7.50	-	8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.77	-	—
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.25	-	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.30	-	—
1-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.40	-	—
Ethylcellulose,[6] std., cns., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50	-	—
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	-	.60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0742-		—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0792-		—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0795-		—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0841-		—
Ethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½-		—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-		.19½
tanks	lb.	.14½-		—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½-		—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-		.20½
tanks, works	lb.	.15½-		—
Monoetrylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.14½-		—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-		.16½
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-		—
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-		—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½-		.15½
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-		—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-		—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-		—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-		—
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	-	—
5-gal. lots to dms., works,	lb.	.90	-	—
less than 5-gal. lots, works,	lb.	1.00	-	—

Ethylethanolamine (see Ethylmonoethanolamine).

Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	-	—
5-gal. lots to dms., works	lb.	.90	-	—
less than 5-gal. lots, works, cns.	lb.	1.00	-	—
distilled mixture, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.60	-	—
5-gal. lots to dms., works,	lb.	.70	-	—
less than 5-gal. lots, works,	lb.	.80	-	—

undistilled mixture, 5c. less than distilled mixture.

Ethylidinanilin, dms	lb.	.45	-	.47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	-	2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls	lb.	.10	-	.13
Eugenol, cns., dms	lb.	2.75	-	2.80
Euphorbia, bls	lb.	.12	-	.13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00	-17.50	
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	17.00	-20.50	
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	9.75	-12.25	
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	12.75	-16.25	
pottery, bulk, Me., works	ton.	14.00	-19.00	
N.C., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00	
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons,	ton.	20.00	-22.00	
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.08	- .08½	
Fenugreek seed, bgs	lb.	.08¾	- .09¼	
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	- —	
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00	- —	
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.13½	- .14	
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15	- —	
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14½	- .15	
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	- —	
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	18.00	-19.00	
Oregon, bbls	gal.	1.85	- 2.25	
Fish berries, bgs	lb.	.24	- .25	
Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., East Coast fish factories	ton.	72.50	- —	
scrap, menhaden, new catch, dried, 60% protein, bulk,				
East Coast fish factories	ton.	69.50	- —	
acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories	unit-ton.	4.00 &	.50	
Long Island fish factories,	unit-ton.	4.00 &	.50	
Flake white, dom., bbls	lb.	.09	- —	
kegs	lb.	.11	- —	
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs	lb.	.65	- .70	
Indian, blonde, bgs	lb.	.15	- .17	
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines	net ton.	28.00	-32.00	
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines	ton.	34.00	- —	
washed gravel, 85-5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines,	net ton.	24.00	- —	
No. 2 lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines	net ton.	24.00	- —	
crude, 70% f.o.b. N. Mex., mines	net ton.	10.00	- —	
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines,	net ton.	11.50	- —	
imported, 85.5%, duty paid	short ton.	26.00	- —	
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0550-	.0575	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- .0625	
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515-	.0540	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565-	.0590	
tanks	lb.	.04	- .04¼	

Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.

Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.30	- .40	
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines	ton.	8.50	-15.00	
f.o.b. Tex., mines	ton.	12.50	- —	
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	30.00	-40.00	
Fumitory herb, bls	lb.	.58	- .60	
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15	- —	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- .25	
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10	- —	
tanks, works	lb.	.09	- —	
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .20	
Fusel oil, crude, dms., incl., works	gal.	.75	- —	
refd., dms., incl., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- .19½	
Fustic, cryst., bags, No. 1	lb.	.32	- —	
No. 2	lb.	.30	- —	
No. 8	lb.	.28	- —	
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16	- —	
No. 2	lb.	.15	- —	
No. 3	lb.	.12½	- —	

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.45	- —	
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.28	- .30	
Gambier, common, cases	lb.	No prices.		
plantation, cases	lb.	No prices.		
cubes, Singapore, cases	lb.	.30	Nom.	
extract, bbls.	lb.	.09½	- .12	
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—				
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax.	gal.	.0895-	—	
72-74 octane, ex tax.	gal.	.092	- —	
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks.	gal.	.075	- —	
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax.	gal.	.05½-	.06	
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax.	gal.	.06	- —	
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.05⅞-	.06	
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax,	gal.	.05¾-	.06	
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.03⅝-	.03¾	
Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90	- .97	
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.15	- .19	
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.55	- .65	
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.58	- .67	
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60	- .69	
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	3.50	- 4.50	
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls	lb.	.28	- .29	
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.24½	- .25	
Cochin, unbleached, bgs	lb.	.26	- .28	
bleached, bgs.	lb.	.28½	- .29	
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.39	- .40	
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.36	- .37	
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.35	- .36	
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs.,	lb.	12.00	-13.00	
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).				
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.28	
5 tons or over, works	100 lbs.	1.15	- 1.35	
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	1.25	- 1.45	
import, bgs.	100 lbs.	No prices.		
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly- East of Midwest	lb.	.16	- —	
l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- —	
30/58, c.l.	lb.	.15½	- —	
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- —	
58/82, c.l.	lb.	.17	- —	
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- —	
82/108, c.l.	lb.	.18½	- —	
l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —	
100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —	
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	- —	
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	- —	
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	- —	
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —	
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½	- —	
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	- —	
Glue, hide, 299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	- —	
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	- —	
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	- —	
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	- —	
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	- —	
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	- —	
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- —	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	- —	

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less car lot prices are 1c. per pound higher than car lot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in carload lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾	- —	
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.19¼	- —	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½	- —	
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾	- —	
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾	- —	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —	
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾	- —	
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾	- —	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —	
soaplye, 80%, drums, car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- —	
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- —	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- —	
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	- —	
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	- —	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	- —	
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture.	lb.	.13¾	- —	
less car lots, same basis,	lb.	.14¾	- —	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —	

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col.; east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.70	- 2.00	
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22	- —	
Phthalate, dms	lb.	.38	- —	
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26	- —	
Gold, U. S. purchase price	oz.	35.00	- —	
Chloride, acid brown, bots.	oz.	20.75	-21.00	
yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75	-19.00	
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00	- —	
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-14.75	
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.22	- .23	
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	4.00	- 4.25	
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50	
Grains of Paradise, bgs	lb.	.28	- 36	
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —	
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	- —	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —	
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	- —	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —	
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- —	
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- —	
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —	
Grease,[1,3] house, loose	lb.	.08¼	- —	
white, loose	lb.	.08¾	- —	

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green,[2] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.23	- —	
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.24	- —	
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25	- —	
16-20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25½	- —	
21-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26	- —	
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26½	- —	
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27½	- —	
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29	- —	
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30½	- —	
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33	- —	
reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis.	lb.	.06¾	- —	
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½	- —	
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08	- —	
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼	- —	
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½	- —	
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾	- —	
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09	- —	
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼	- —	
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½	- —	
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10	- —	
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10¼	- —	
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12	- —	
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13	- —	
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14	- —	
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17	- —	
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½	- —	
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18	- —	
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½	- —	
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19	- —	
66-70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20	- —	
71-75%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.21	- —	

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works	lb.	.24	- —	
Tetrahydroxide, bbls	lb.	.85	- —	

Paris (see P).

Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.75	- —	
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60	- —	

Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
powd., bbls. .....lb. .20 - .21
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, No. 1 unsorted..lb. .14¾- —
No. 2, unsorted.....lb. .12½- —
No. 3, unsorted.....lb. .11¼- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light....lb. .15¼- —
Loba, A.....lb. .14 - —
B .....lb. .13¾- —
C .....lb. .13¾- —
CBB .....lb. .12 - —
CNE .....lb. .10 - —
D .....lb. .12¾- —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
Du .....lb. .08¾- —
DK .....lb. .09½- —
dust .....lb. .07¾- —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¾- —
WS .....lb. .11¾- —
Philippine, amber sorts..lb. .10½- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12¾- —
nubs .....lb. .13¾- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped .....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11¾- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust.....lb. .08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB.....lb. .12 - —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09½- —
WS .....lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine...lb. .22¾- —
chips .....lb. .12¾- —
mixed .....lb. .17¾- —
nubs .....lb. .18¾- —
split .....lb. .19¼- —
Dammar, Batavia A.....lb. .35¾- —
A/C .....lb. .31¼- —
A/D .....lb. .28¾- —
A/E .....lb. .25¾- —
B .....lb. .34¾- —
C .....lb. .29¾- —
D .....lb. .25¾- —
dust .....lb. .13¾- —
E .....lb. .18¾- —
F .....lb. .13¾- —
dust .....lb. .13¾- —
Sinpagore, No. 1.....lb. .30¾- —
2 .....lb. .25¾- —
3 .....lb. .12¾- —
chips .....lb. .23½- —
dust .....lb. .13 - —
seeds .....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, dammar, East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped..lb. .10½- —
unscraped .....lb. .09 - —
chips .....lb. .05¾- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05¾- —
black, bold scraped.....lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¼- —
chips .....lb. .11½- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .13¾- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22¾- —
chips .....lb. .11¾- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .16¾- —

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi .....lb. .08¾- —
Ester, ordinary, car-load lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - .11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- .11¾
single drums, N. Eng., etc. lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted .....lb. .35 - —
chips .....lb. .32 - —
dark .....lb. .18 - —
bright .....lb. .18 - —
BXXX .....lb. .17 - —
B1 .....lb. .34 - —
B2 .....lb. .30 - —
B3 .....lb. 27½- —
80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
XXX .....lb. .66 - —
1 .....lb. .43 - —
2 .....lb. .31 - —
3 .....lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Gum, mastic, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
2 cs.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - .07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
f.o.b. Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
99°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine[2,3], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Port Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .37
Horehound, bls. .....lb. .12 - .16
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .16½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

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Sodium Silico Fluoride
Tartar Emetic
Zinc Sulphate
Bichromates
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., ch.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs....lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 bots.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.25
Methyl. alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.68 - 1.85
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
powd. .....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
180-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
Iron chloride (ferric), tech., cryst., bols., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled..lb. .06½- .07
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns..lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Iron sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb., bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld., gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
Isopropyl ether, dms., 55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

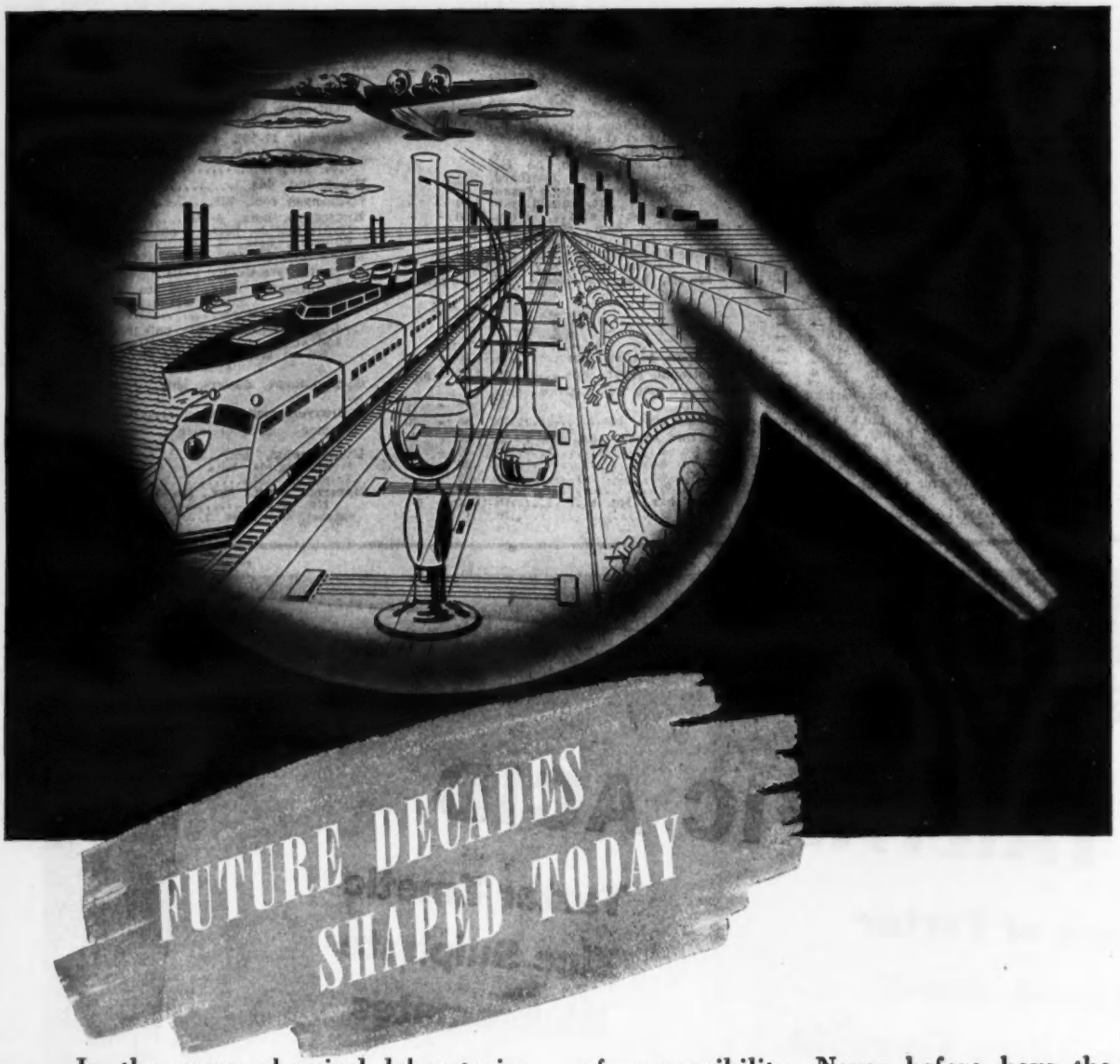
Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs. .....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40

K

Kamala, tins .....lb. .39 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .068 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03⅞- .04⅛
Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots..gal. .04⅛- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04¼- .04½
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks..gal. .06¼- .07⅝
Kola nuts, bgs..... .lb. .08 - .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,2] city, tubs.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.13.80 - —
Compounds, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16 - .18½
Spanish .....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .49 - .75
medium, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.17
select, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Lead,[3] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[6] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12¼- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
Arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd., E..lb. .07½- —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls..lb. .23¾- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .13¾- —
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls., c.l..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls..lb. .31 - .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, $Pb^{5}O$, bbls., (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz, etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls....lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0780- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).



In the many chemical laboratories where modern marvels are being wrought, future decades are taking shape under our very eyes. Yesterday's achievements have become antiquities, and its farthest horizons are already at our backs.

In this far-reaching progress, HOOKER laboratories are shouldering their full share of responsibility. Never before have the chemists of this country had a greater profusion of chemicals, more uniformly controlled quality, more fully known properties or a greater fund of technical assistance.

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HOOKER
ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK
NEW YORK CITY • TACOMA, WASHINGTON

3054 A

Lead, titanate, bgs., or bbls., c.l., (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb .06½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers....lb. .11¾- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. No prices.
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices.
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.60 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price.
Zone 5, dealers, dlvd.....gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00

Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.00
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed meal, 32%, sacks, f.o.b. New York, Oct.-Jan. deliveries..ton.36.00 - —
same basis, f.o.b. Buffalo..ton.37.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .06¾- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .06 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .06¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Lithium, carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls..lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 1.25 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (29 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
strength), bgs., c.l., (20

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00

M

Mace,[1] Banda, cs.....lb. .90 - .91
Siauw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .70 - .71
West Indian, cs.....lb. .70 - .71
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., ...lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg,

LIQUID LINORESINATE DRIERS
Available to the Paint Industry

Liquid Linoresinates are available to the paint industry for both civilian and war production. Liquid Linoresinates are Harshaw's substitute driers similar in performance to Naphthenates. They are prepared from drying metals and selected vegetable fatty acids. They are soluble cold in thinners and drying oils — metal contents are uniform.

Try these driers — our technical staff stands ready to assist you in formulations.

COBALT LINORESINATE LIQUID 4%
LEAD LINORESINATE LIQUID 16%
MANGANESE LINORESINATE LIQUID 4%
ZINC LINORESINATE LIQUID 5%

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton.82.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.85.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med.., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .36½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works..
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip. dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11½- —
single dms, works.....lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, MnSo₄, bgs., c.l., dlvd. eastern points. ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bxs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram,[1] French, No. 1....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .59 - .65
Chilean .....lb. .45 - .47
afloat .....lb. .45 - .47
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural...cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots.lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), alumi-nums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3¾x3¾ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3¾x3¾ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —

Methanol, pure, Group B, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic,[5,6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, fr. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .56½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .25 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N.Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W of Miss. R .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.. lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- 10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 5c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .56 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., crvst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —

Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
biotite c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03½- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .93 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .08 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
fair, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .06½- .06
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No price
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No price
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls.....lb. No price
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No price
powdered, bbls.....lb. No price

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .06 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .06¾- —
(12 oz.), same basis.....pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, standard density, 100-lb. lots, dms..lb. 3.50 - —
50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.55 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.60 - —
Heavy density neocinchophen is 20c. per lb. higher.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .703 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86¼- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16

Nikethamide, 25 lbs. or more, bots..lb.18.00 - —
under 25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble[6] ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-0, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.50 Nom.
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. Nominal.
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane I, dms, l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs., oz.....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., bgs., cs.....lb. .42 - .43
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Nux Vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots... ....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.53 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms. .....lb. No price
white, cans.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. No price
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.16.00 -17.00
rectified, cns.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1785- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
technical, cns.....lb. .80 - .90
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .75 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No price
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
dms. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No price
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[6] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks .....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.00 -35.35
Corn,[6] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 -4.10
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.80
crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).

IN THE FIELD. "Field Rations" keep our boys well fed. But the cans in which they're packed use up large quantities of metal.

What happens to the metal formerly used for your containers?

MANY OF YOU HAVE HAD to give up the metal containers you once used, because that metal is needed for containers absolutely essential to the war program.

This change hasn't been easy. It's meant losing the ideal package for your products and the consumer acceptance your metal containers have always enjoyed.

But here's how your sacrifice is helping our war effort win a Total Victory for Freedom:

Our armed forces are getting the best meals—and plenty of them. Enormous quantities of tin cans—the perfect food containers—see to that.

Our civilians, too, must have ample supplies of essential foods the year around. Here again tin cans are serving a vital purpose by making possible the preservation of our national harvests.

Our Army and Navy must also have huge numbers of metal containers to package other vital tools of war. Canco-made containers for blood-plasma transfusion kits. . . explosives . . . bandages . . . oil. . . and so forth, are helping the United Nations . . . hurting the Axis.

Under Government direction, the metal that formerly went into your containers is now being used for war work. You and we are cheerfully co-operating with Government regulations. You are using vision and ingenuity to make the best of substitute packages — for the duration.

To the Government—and to you, our customers—we make this pledge: Despite today's difficulties, our plants will continue to turn out the finest metal and fibre containers and our research laboratories will work to improve the packages you will use in the future. *American Can Company, New York, N. Y.*

Oil, dillseed, bots. ....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Dip (D).
Erigeron, cns....lb. 2.10 - 2.85
Eucalyptus, cns....lb. .99 - 1.06
dms. ....lb. .95 - 1.02
Fennel, sweet, cns....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Fishliver,[1,6] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million unit. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .30 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb.16.50 -17.00
Bourbon, cns....lb.20.00 -24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots....lb.19.00 -20.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[8] common, 1, bbls....lb. .14⅜- —
extra, No. 1, bbls....lb. .14⅝- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots....lb. 5.00 Nom
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -12.00
garden, cns....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms. ....lb. 4.15 - 6.75

Oil, lemon, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lime, dist., Mex., cns....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
W. I., cns....lb. 9.50 -10.00
expressed, cns. ....lb.12.50 -13.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns., lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1330- .1350
l.c.l., 10 or more....lb. .1350- .1370
5 to 9....lb. .1390- .1410
less than 5....lb. .1410- .1430
tanks ....lb. .1240- .1260
Less .005c. per lb. for drum shipments.
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - 17½
Pennsylvania,[2] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15¼

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Pennsylvania, neutral, 70°F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .33½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cans., dms....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[1,6] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks ....lb. .1090- .1100
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, dms....lb. .13 - —
Neatsfoot,[6] pure, bbls....lb. .19¼- —
Neroli, bots....lb. 300.00-375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, 1°, bbls. ....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[6] denat., dms....gal. 3.50 - 4.00
edible, Calif., dms....gal. 4.00 - 4.25
imported, dms....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
foots, dms....lb. .19 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms. c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. ....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. ....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. ....lb. No prices

Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cs....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Florida, cns., dms....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Messina, USP, coppers....lb. No stocks
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns. lb. 5.50 -5.75
West Indian, cns....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless ....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[1,6] Niger, bulk, c.i.f....lb. .0825- —
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .06 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .06½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour....gal. .06¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05⅝- —
Patchouli, cns....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Peanut,[6] crude, tanks, mill...lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[1,6] crude, dms....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.80 - 2.05
dms. ....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Pimento berry, cns....lb. 6.75 - —
leaf, cns....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts ....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind....gal. *34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,6] denat., tanks...lb. .1150- —
blown, dms....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[6] dms., dlvd....lb. .11¾- .13½
tanks, dlvd....lb. .11 - .11¾
Rose, natural, coppers....oz.30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
dms. ....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots. ....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Sage, Spanish, cns....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,6] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1370 -1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks ....lb. .1090- .1100
Sassafras, artif., cns....lb. 2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns....lb.16.00 - —
Savory, cns....lb. No stock
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns....lb.12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks ....lb. .12¼ Nom.
refd., dms....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks ....lb. .13⅜- —
Spearmint, dms....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms...lb. .1301- —
45°, dms....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sunflower,[1,6] tanks....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.65
South, cns....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls....lb. .14½- —
tanks ....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns....lb. 3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities....gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .24¼- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms....lb. .30 - —
Thyme, NF, red, cns....lb. 2.60 - 3.50
white, cns....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Tong (see Oil, Chinawood).
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots....lb.37.50 -40.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ., 100 gal. dms., cont., dlvd....gal.10.00 - —
25 gal., dms....gal.12.50 - —
10 gal., dms....gal.13.50 - —
5 gal., dms....gal.14.00 - —
1 gal., cns....gal.15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. ....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., c.l....gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., c.l....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. ....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l....gal. .63 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .71 - .74
325/345 vis., c.l....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l...gal. .40 - —
5 bbls....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls....gal. .77 - —
Russian ....gal. No prices

STAMP OF APPROVAL

THERE is one stamp of approval that means something in this business and that is the approval of the buying public.

TO give your best and merit this stamp of approval (and the consumer patronage that goes with it) you must deliver a high quality, uniformly satisfying product.

USING our dependable quality, fairly priced raw materials is one of the most certain ways of achieving this.

For Rose Odors
BUTYL PHENYL ACETATE
Excellent in Rose Odors and Floral Odors generally.
Has fruity, floral characteristics and is very stable.
Economical to use and there still is an ample supply.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 7.50
South, cns..lb. 4.00 - 6.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns..lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Wormwood, cns..lb. 4.35 - 5.80
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. No stocks
Manila, bots..lb. 45.00 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis..ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis..ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, paper bags., c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust..ton. 12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb. 12 00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns..lb. 13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns..lb. 13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns..lb. 13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore., Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points...lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. etc..lb .12⅝- —
Ariz., etc..lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points..lb. .12½- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock..lb. No prices
Molybdate,[6] bbls..lb. .81 - —
Toner, bbls..lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs..lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls..lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls..lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs..lb. .09 - .10
Origano, Mexican, bgs..lb. .16½- .17
Orris root, whole..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l. c. l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls..lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms..lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms..lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis...lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis..lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms..lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns..lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms..lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms..lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms..lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs...lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1..lb. .11 - —
No. 2..lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs..lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39½- .40
good, bgs..lb. .38 - .39½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs..lb. .46½- .47
medium, cs..lb. .45 - .46
Parachlorophenol, dms..lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms..gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l. ..lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery.lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
128130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis..lb. .0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10½- —
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs..lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys..lb. .37 - .45
Paranisidine, dms..lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls..lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls..lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls..lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls..lb. .35 - .52
Peanut meal, 8.75%, Southern Alabama-Georgia points, November delivery..ton. 35.10 - —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls. ..lb. .80 - —
Peltitory root, bls..lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls..lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots..lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots..lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots..lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.S..gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.S ..gal. .06½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.S..gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.S..gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0650- .0655
50 to 100 bgs..lb. .0680- .0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .11½ Nom.
24 bgs..lb. .1295- .1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs..lb. .43 - .44
Japan, Hontaka..lb. .36 - .37
Mombassa, bgs. ..lb. .23 - .24
Sierra Leone, bgs..lb. .23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .40 - .45
import, bls. ..lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point .lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O. Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.
Peru, balsam, dms. ..lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .04¼- —
extra, c.l. ..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .04¼- —
white, cream, c.l..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .05½- —
lily, c.l. ..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l. ..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l. ..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .06¼- —
Yellow, soft, c.l..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .04¼- —
Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Arkansas, Smackover, heavy ..bbl. .83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below..bbl. .80 - —
30-30.9 and above....bbl. 1.23 - —
Illinois basin..bbl. 1.37 - —
Louisiana ..bbl. .80 - 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below..bbl. .75 - —
40 and above..bbl. 1.25 - —

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Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany..bbl. 3.00 - —
Buckeye lines.....bbl. 2.55 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.59 - —
N.Y. Transit lines...bbl. 3.00 - —
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines..bbl. 3.00 - —
S.W. Penn. lines....bbl. 2.65 - —
Texas, Conroe.....bbl. 1.43 - —
East .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below..bbl. 1.06 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.48 - —
Pecos County.....bbl. .95 - —
West (and Lea County, N. M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below..bbl. .70 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek.bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, East Coast, N. Y., tanks....gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars..gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery,
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
302-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅛- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .13 - —
100 gals. or more.....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Rochester.....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orlans), tankcars..gal. .06⅜- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .13 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
3, same basis.....gal. .22½ —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .14 - —
No. 30, same basis...gal. .13½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .14½- —
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York, gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11⅛- —
Willbridge, Ore., Ft. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles .....gal. .10 - —
dlvd. Los Angeles...gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1380- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract, lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,* USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 -
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib, dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenothiazin, Unmodified, fib. dms., incl., 2,000-lb. shipt., 150 lbs., same terms.....lb. .65 - —
100 lbs., same terms.....lb. .67 - —
50-lbs., same terms.....lb. .70 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.00
Phosgene, tan lots, works....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried (B.P.L. on a dry basis, not in excess of 4% combined oxide of iron and alumina and not more than 3% moisture) 68%-66% (7½c. per unit rise to 70% maximum and 15c. per unit fall to 66% minimum), bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l., 68%...long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68%, same basis (10c per unit rise to 72% maximum and 20c per unit fall to 68% minimum) 70%.....long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-74%, same basis (15c per unit rise to 74% maximum and 30c per unit fall to 70% minimum) 72%.....long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74%, same basis (20c per unit rise to 76% maximum and 40c per unit fall to 74% minimum) 75%.....long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76%, same basis (25c per unit rise to 81% maximum and 50c per unit fall to 76% minimum) 77%.....long ton. 5.00 - —
finely ground (P_2O_5 on dry basis, minimum grade guaranteed and not more than 3% moisture) ground 85% minus 200 mesh, 65.5% basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown phosphate rock, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried (B.P.L. on a dry basis, combined oxide of iron and alumina adjusted on basis of 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A. and not more than 3% moisture) 68%-66% B.P.L. 6% I. & A. (12½c. per unit rise to 70% maximum and 15c. per unit fall to 66% minimum; I. & A. basis 6% with 2 units of B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., added when below and deducted when above) 68%, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l....long ton. 4.30 - —
70%-68% B.P.L., 5½% I. & A. (15c per unit rise to 72% maximum and 20c per unit fall to 68% minimum; I. & A. basis 5½% with 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., added when below or deducted when above), same basis, 70% B.P.L..long ton. 4.80 - —

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Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 72%-70% B.P.L., 5½% I. & A. (20c per unit rise to 75% maximum and 25c per unit fall to 70% minimum; I. & A. basis 5½% with 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., added when below or deducted when above) 72% B.P.L. .....long ton. 5.30 - —
finely ground rock (P_2O_5 on a dry basis, minimum grade guaranteed and not more than 3% moisture, no adjustment for excess grade or I. & A., ground 95% minus 200 mesh or 85% minus 300 mesh) 29% P_2O_5, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l. ..... short ton. 4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
amorphous, tns.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[4] dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton..lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[4] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R—lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bts.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pitch, pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .18
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 8.75 - 9.60
Poke root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .65 - .85
Seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .36 - .37
Potash abietate.....lb. .68 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs, 300 lbs..lb. .19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[2,5] spots, c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Carbonate, calc., doms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08¾
Chlorate,[3,5] cryst., kgs., works lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[2,5] bgs..... lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs...lb. .33½- —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34½- —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .35½- —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
gold, 41% gold, bots., works oz. 14.20 - 14.95
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
100-lb. lots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, N.F., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., or cans.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
import, 50% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs. .....lb. .18 - .19
CP, cryst., 300-lb. bbls....lb. .34 - —
purified, 300-lb. bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O.unit-ton. .56 - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Potash, oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs. lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[3,5] kgs., works..lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - -
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.. ...100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 650 lbs., bbls..lb. .13 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .14 —
Prices on granular 4c, higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb 12 -

Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports, ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns. lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
Imp., Italian.....lb. No prices
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[6] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine powd., 0.8 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .28 - —
fine, grd., 0.9% pyrethins, bbls..lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .32 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —

SOLVAY

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CAUSTIC POTASH LIQUOR

Please address all inquiries to your nearest Branch Sales Office listed below:

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

45 Milk Street . . . . . Boston, Mass.
212 South Tryon Street . . . . . Charlotte, N. C.
1 North LaSalle Street . . . . . Chicago, Ill.
3008 Carew Tower Building . . . . . Cincinnati, Ohio
926 Midland Building . . . . . Cleveland, Ohio
7501 West Jefferson Ave. . . . . Detroit, Mich.
1101 Hibernia Building . . . . . New Orleans, La.
40 Rector Street . . . . . New York, N. Y.
12 South 12th Street . . . . . Philadelphia, Pa.
1107 Gulf Building . . . . . Pittsburgh, Pa.
3615 Olive Street . . . . . St. Louis, Mo.
Milton Avenue . . . . . Syracuse, N. Y.

Pyroxylin scrap, translucent pastels, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan. bbls., works..lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09¾- —
No. 8.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18¼- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz—flask.191.00- —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark..flask.193.00- —
Quicksilver fat $4.28 per flask to N.Y.: dealers commission, 1%, brokers, 2%.

Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[3] NFV, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .13¼*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13⅛
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13⅛

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[3] 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 + 13¼*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.06 + .13¼
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13⅛
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13⅛
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13⅛
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13⅛
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13⅛
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .86 + .13⅛
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13⅛
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13⅛
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13⅛
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns...oz. .81 + .13⅛
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13⅛
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13⅛
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13¼
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 - .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13⅛
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13⅛
Sulphate, USP XI, cns....oz. .67 + .13⅛
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13⅛
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13⅛
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13⅛

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[3] cns., oz. .81 + .13⅛

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine,[1] large bgs., lb. .08¾- .09
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs...lb. .10 - .10½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[3] alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots.lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.65 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Baltc. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Cadmium, Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
Imported, English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts. lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .09¢ - —
Imported, English.....lb. .14½- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y. kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03¼- —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade I, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, c.i.f. New York.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.25 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.50 - —
Rhatany root, ogs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Riboflavin .....grain. .75 - .85
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .42 - .65
red, bls.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.12 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.14 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.14 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.18 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.18 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.18 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.i., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

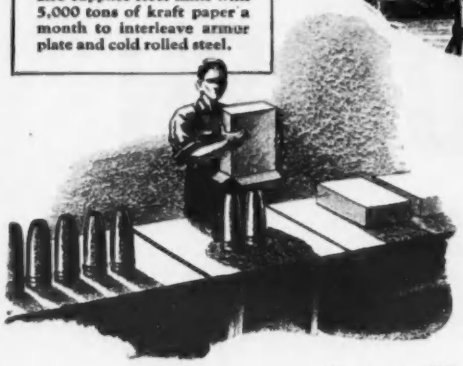
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower, bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Spanish, tins.....lb.33.50 -34.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms. .....lb. No prices

SODA ASH
—an unseen power behind America's offensive!

JEEPS WITH GLASS EYES. Jeeps are rolling off U. S. production lines by the thousands. Headlamps and bulletproof windshields are products of the glass maker. Largest single user of soda ash, the glass industry is also turning out greatly increased quantities of glass containers. This releases vital tin and steel for war production.

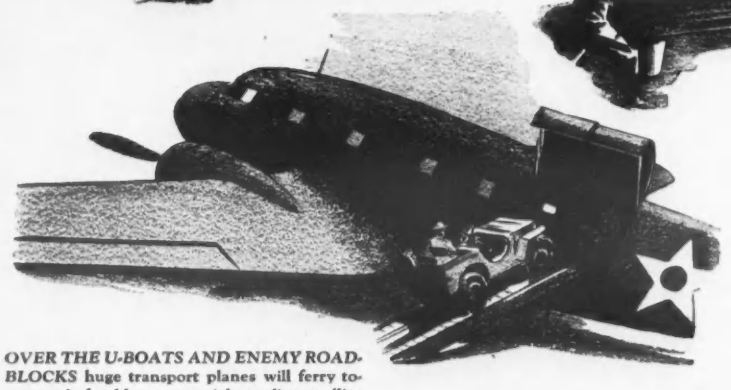
THE BEST-DRESSED ARMY IN THE WORLD—Wherever it goes—into the steaming jungles of the southwest Pacific or to the freezing shores of Iceland—the American army is clothed in the finest uniforms to be found on any battlefront. In processing millions of yards of cotton, rayon and woolen cloth for U. S. military uniforms, the textile industry uses thousands of tons of soda ash.

SHELLS FOR HARD-HITTING 75's move along conveyor belts to stapling machines where they are sealed in cartons for shipment. Ordnance plants alone use 30,000 tons of paper every month for packaging shells. A major consumer of soda ash, the paper industry also supplies steel mills with 5,000 tons of kraft paper a month to interleave armor plate and cold rolled steel.



DEPTH BOMBS ASTERN! Nazi U-boat commanders have learned to beware of the rear end of U. S. destroyers. Their depth charges carry a sting that can rip a submarine wide open. A prime processing agent in the manufacture of "TNT" and other high-explosives, soda ash is helping America carry the offensive to the enemy.

AN AMERICAN GIANT THE ENEMY FEARS. The U. S. iron and steel industry produces a greater tonnage of metal than all the Axis countries combined. In iron foundries and steel mills, soda ash plays an important role in the production of more and better iron and steel castings.



OVER THE U-BOATS AND ENEMY ROADBLOCKS huge transport planes will ferry tomorrow's lend-lease materials to distant allies hemmed in by fire and steel. In the production of aluminum, from which these cargo planes are being fabricated, soda ash is an important processing agent. It is used to treat the bauxite ore from which pure aluminum is derived.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS
THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, (INC.)
60 E. 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE...SODA ASH...CAUSTIC SODA...BICARBONATE OF SODA...BLEACHING POWDER...HTH PRODUCTS...AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA...FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS ...SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE...DRY ICE...CARBONIC GAS...SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS

Sage, Calif. leucophylla, whole, bls..lb. .55 - .57
rubbed, bgs. .....lb. .65 - .67
powder, bgs. .....lb. .75 - .77
Dalmatian type, dom., bls., lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Cyprus, bls. .....lb. .34 - .35
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.03 - —
ons., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y...ton.17.00 -18.00
Vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1- 9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons..... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.30 - —
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, American, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls. .....lb. .31 - .32
Savory, bls.....lb. .73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .62 - .63
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .70 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13 - .13½
Indian, natural, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
hulled, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12½
sterilized, bxs.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.c.b. N.Y.....lb. .39 - .40*
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .40 - .41
Chicago .....lb. .40½- .41½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y....lb. .45 - .46
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago .....lb. .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .48¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3¼c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, garnet,[2,3] bgs.....lb. .37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1,[2,3] cs..lb. .39 - .40†
Shellac, superfine,[2,3] bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .32 - .33†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .35 - .36
T.N.[2,31], bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .31 - .32
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .31½- .32½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .34½- .35½

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls...lb. 1.87 + .10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.82½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.78 + .10
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.97 + .10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.92½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.88 + .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.

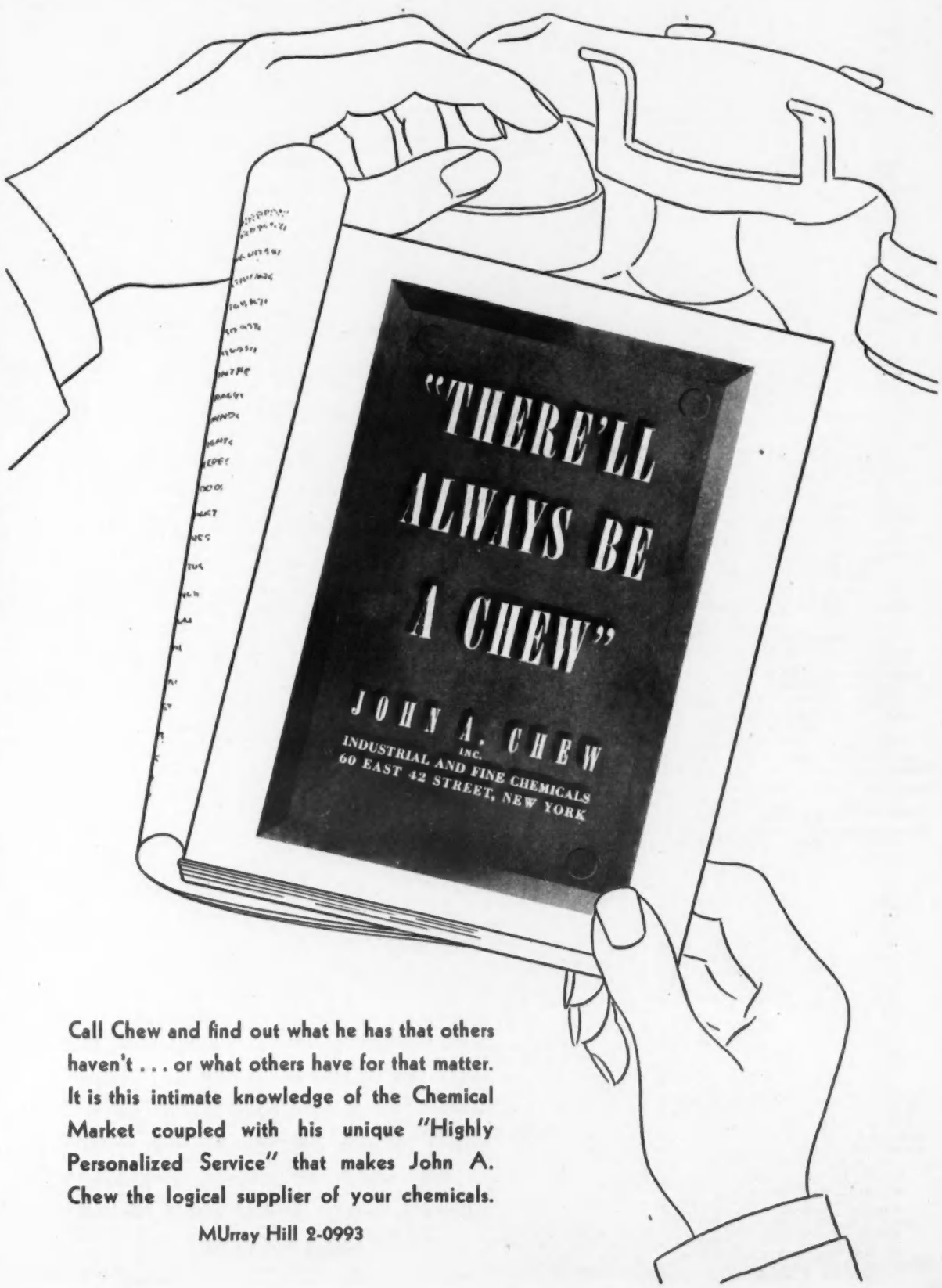
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.38.00 - —
98-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs..ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton.18.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals..lb. .27 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .75 - 1.25
tech., dms., 55 gals., works.lb. .22 - —
10-gal dms., same basis..lb. .27 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase,[1] foreign metal. oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .34 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. No prices
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - .10
USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equaled....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l.lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07¼- .08¼
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .09¼

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Soda ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
light, 58%, bgs., l.c.l., Zone 3. 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Soda ash, light, 58%, bulk c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship'ts to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 98° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —



Call Chew and find out what he has that others haven't . . . or what others have for that matter. It is this intimate knowledge of the Chemical Market coupled with his unique "Highly Personalized Service" that makes John A. Chew the logical supplier of your chemicals.

MUrray Hill 2-0993

Soda, bicarbonate, U.S.P., powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., divd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., divd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6,5] spot, c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 csks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07¾- —
5 csks. or 9 bbls or less, works..lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .12
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution. 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..lb. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate,[6,5] c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 csks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09¼- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18¼- —
lb. .20¼- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
25-lb. lots.....lb. .19½- —
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —
USP, XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dom., dms, lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09¼- .10½
anhy., dms., divd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¼- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
pea 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works, 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots.....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, divd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, divd. N.Y. lb. 3.80 - —
1-9 bbls., divd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —

Soda, monohydrated, bbls., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., divd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va.ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, divd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-4 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works.lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.40 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate,[3] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.30
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.20
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., divd. N.Y....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., divd. N.Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls or over, divd. N.Y.C. 1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
works...100 lbs. .80 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst (see Glauber's salt).
NF, VI, dessicated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
less than 5 tons, divd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd. 100 lbs 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, divd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28

Soda, sulphocyanide, C.P., dms. lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech. kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha,[2] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, f.t. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works. .lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 44% protein, sacks, New York rate points, ton.38.00 - —
same basis, Baltimore rate points..ton.37.40 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17¼- —
100-20,000 lbs, works.....lb. .17¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .26 - .28
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls..lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
divd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
divd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bls..... lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.96 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.90 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophantin, bots.....oz.30.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 3.95
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's .....ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....ea.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.45 - —
5lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms. lb. 4.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 4.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 4.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 4.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

Sulphur, rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls. works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06¼- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .18 - .27
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .07½- .08
medium, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
poultry .....lb. .07 - .07½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton. 9.60 -10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c., unit-ton. .63¼- .67½
net ton.10.10 -10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot..unit-ton. .63¾- .68
net ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

T

Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l..ton.12.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton.17.50 -45.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l..ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont .....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canadian, c.l., divd. N. Y. ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
ined., extra, tanks.....lb. .08¾- —
special, tanks.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, bulk, basis N.Y., unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., 10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton. 5.10 - —
feeding, unground, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Tankage, import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.l.f. port.unit-ton. Nominal
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06¼
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., divd. E. cities..gal. .30 - .33
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms., lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.....lb. .43 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght..lb. .17 - —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms...lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine[6] .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate,[6] dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., gram. .41 - .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms.... ....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .58
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] French, bls.....lb. .89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. .48 - .48¼
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No prices
Titanium[4] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons). lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —

TITANOX-AA "Stars"

in many positions on the White Pigment team

You have heard of ball players who are so good that they can be relied upon to play almost any infield or outfield position with equal efficiency. TITANOX-AA (titanium dioxide) is like that. Its wide and rapid acceptance is based on the multiple usages to which this fine pigment may be applied—house paints, industrial coatings, sign enamels, marine enamels.

TITANOX-AA is the great utility pigment which finds increasing favor wherever whiteness and brightness, with moderate chalking resistance, are desired.

It is a good pigment on which to standardize.

TITANOX
THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY
Reg. U.S. PAT. OFF.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SOLE SALES AGENT
111 Broadway, New York, N. Y. • 104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
350 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal. • 2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TITANOX
TRADE MARK

THE WHEEL HORSE
OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY
CARRIES ON!

Titanium dioxide, non-chalking, bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery	lb.	.17	—
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17¼	—
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½	—
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery	lb.	.15¾	—
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15½	—
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery	lb.	.15½	—
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾	—
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.16	—
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons),	lb.	.05½	—
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Titanium tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.57	—
10-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.65	—
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.70	—
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.90	1.25
technical, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.32	—
10-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.40	—
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.45	—
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.65	1.00
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96	—
Tolu, balsam, cns.	lb.	.85	.95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.26	—
Toluol,[3,5,6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable	gal.	.33	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.28	—
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28	—
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable,	gal.	.34½	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.29½	—
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½	—
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls.	lb.	.90	.96
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50	3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.95	1.10
Totaquine, USP	oz.	.60	—
Triacetin, dms.	lb.	.26	—
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.53	—
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.98	—
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.78	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.81	—
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms.	lb.	.29	—
single dms.	lb.	.31	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47	—
cns., works	lb.	.51	—
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks	lb.	.07½	—
Trichlorethylene,[2] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09	—
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
l.s.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	—

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[3,6] CP, cns., works.	lb.	.43½	.54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40½	—
tech., cns., works	lb.	.28½	.45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	.31
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25½	.31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.16	—
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms.	lb.	.24	—
single dms.	lb.	.26	—
Triethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.46	—
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.85	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90	—
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls.	lb.	.31	.32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	21.50	—
double grd., bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	17.50	—
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	16.00	—
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).			
Tuba root (see Derris root).			
Tungsten metal powd.,[3,5] 99-99.7%, dms., works.	lb.	2.60	5.40
Oxide, CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Chem. grade, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.10
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.10	.10½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock	gal.	.78½	—
l.c.l., 10 ex dock	gal.	.80½	—
5 ex dock	gal.	.82½	—
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd., E. cities	gal.	.55	.58
tanks	gal.	.50	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.64	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.67	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.59	—

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).

Uranium oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.55	—
Urea, dom., 46%, N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville	ton.	80.00	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va.	ton.	82.50	—
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore	ton.	85.00	—
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila.	ton.	90.00	—
import, 46% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship	ton.	No prices	
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	ton.	No prices	
pure, cs.	lb.	.12	—
fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports.	ton.	57.40	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Atl., Gulf ports.	ton.	121.58	—
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports,	ton.	127.00	—
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	.27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.	lb.	1.45	1.50
Eastern, bls.	lb.	1.05	1.10
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
cups, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works.	lb.	7.00	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins.	lb.	10.00	—
Java, tins	lb.	9.50	—
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	11.00	—
cuts, tins	lb.	10.00	—
Tahiti, white label, tins.	lb.	6.00	—
yellow label, tins	lb.	5.75	—
West Indian, tins	lb.	10.00	—
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins,	lb.	2.60	—
5-lb. tins	lb.	2.65	—
1-lb. tins	lb.	2.75	—
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins	lb.	2.35	—
5-lb. tins	lb.	2.40	—
1-lb. tins	lb.	2.50	—
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins	lb.	2.35	—
5-lb. tins	lb.	2.40	—
1-lb. tins	lb.	2.65	—
Venice turpentine, true, cs.	lb.	No prices.	
artificial, cs.	lb.	.24	.25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.22	.23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works	lb.	.25	—
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
5 gals., dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Vinyl ether, 75 c.c.	bot.	1.30	—
50 c.c.	bot.	.73½	—
25 c.c.	bot.	.45½	—

Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.	lb.	.48	.49
tree	lb.	.28	.29
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	41.00	43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.	lb.	.04475	.0460
liquid, tanks	lb.	.05	—
bbls.	lb.	.05¾	—
Wax, amorphous, Group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber	lb.	.15½	—
black	lb.	.14	—
white	lb.	.26	—
160-185, amber	lb.	.17½	—
black	lb.	.16	—
white	lb.	.30	—
Bayberry, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Bees,[3] white, bleach, slabs.	lb.	.61	—
cakes, cs.	lb.	.62	—
disca. cs.	lb.	.63	—
yellow, crude, African	lb.	.49	—
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.50	—
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.	lb.	.59	.60
Candelilla,[3] bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.38	—
Carnauba,[3] No. 3 chalky, bgs.	lb.	.77	.78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.	lb.	.84	.85
N.C., 3, bgs.	lb.	.78	.79
refined, bgs.	lb.	.85	.86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.86	.89
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.87	.88
Ceresin, dom., 128°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.13½	.14
jobbing lots	lb.	.14½	.15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.15½	.16
jobbing lots	lb.	.16½	.17
100° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.16½	.17
jobbing lots	lb.	.17½	.18
Japan, cs.	lb.	.40	.45
Montan, bgs.	lb.	.45	.46
Ouricury,[3] bgs.	lb.	.55	.62
Ozokerite, import, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
70°-72° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
74°-76° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.26	.27
cakes, cs.	lb.	.27	.28
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.08	.09
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.84	—
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.	ton.	18.00	22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	24.00
wet-grd., c.l.	ton.	21.00	25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.	ton.	20.00	24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00	24.00
extra bolted, c.l.	ton.	22.00	26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00	27.00
Paris white, c.l.	ton.	24.00	28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, c.l.	ton.	9.35	10.10
200 mesh, c.l.	ton.	8.60	9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.	ton.	6.25	7.00
gilders', c.l.	ton.	11.50	13.00
l.c.l.	ton.	12.50	16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l.	ton.	12.00	13.00
l.c.l.	ton.	13.00	16.00
precipitated, c.l.	ton.	14.00	15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants.	ton.	6.00	—
l.c.l., up to 5 tons	ton.	7.00	—
less than 5 tons	ton.	9.00	—
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.05½	.06
rossed, bls.	lb.	.15	.18
thin, natural, bls.	lb.	.09½	.10
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.12	.15
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.22	.23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.72	.75
leaves, bls.	lb.	.07	.09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y.,	ton.	20.00	—
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00	—
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00	—
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00	32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.			
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock,	ton.	No prices	
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices	
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices	
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices	
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.08	.09
Levant, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	.60

X

Xylol,[3,5,6] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works	gal.	.33	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.27	—
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	—
10°, dms., returnable, works	gal.	.35	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.30	—
5°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.42	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.37	—
3°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.47	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.42	—
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	.38

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.80	1.85
Yellow, arsenic[3] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York	lb.	.52	.55
bottles, same basis	lb.	.60	.64
imp., bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.33	2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bgs.	lb.	1.35	1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.	lb.	.55	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.,	lb.	.60	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.65	—
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.			
sulphide, orange kegs or casks, works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16	—
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	.11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome,	lb.	1.37	—
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.75	—
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.89	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	.06¼
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02	.02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	—
synth., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.071	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts	lb.	.15	—
open order	lb.	.15	—
Navy specifications type, contracts	lb.	.15	—
open order	lb.	.15	—
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16	.23
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls.	lb.	.11	.13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	.16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.00	5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.25	—
less than 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30	—
Zinc,[1,3,5] Metal (see Paint market).			
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	—
E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½	—
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.			
Zinc, carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.32½	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½	—
kgs.	lb.	.34½	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	—
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.80	.81
25-lb. jars	lb.	.86	—
selut., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250	—
Chromate (see Yellow Zinc Chromate).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33	.37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.1135	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54	—
jars	lb.	4.40	—
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).			
Oxide,[3] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., cl., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—

Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.

French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	—
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10½	—

Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.

Lead-free add 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.

Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	.12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	.18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots.	lb.	.30	—
less than ton lots.	lb.	.31	.32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80	—
Zinc, sulphate, powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80	—
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0583	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—

Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24	.25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70	—
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	2.00

Synthetic Resins

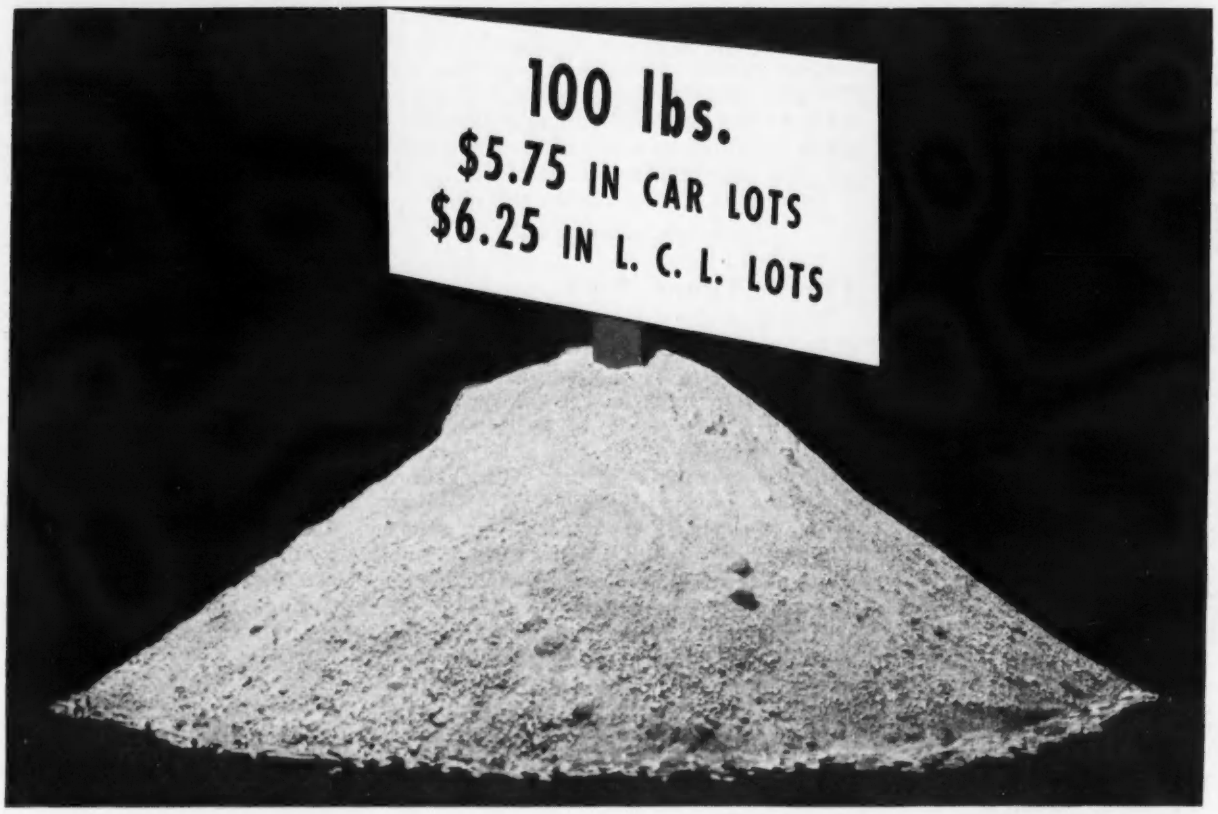
The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the October 26 issue of OPD.

Passonno in Army

A. J. Passonno, sales manager and director for the Passono-Hutchins Company, Cleveland, has been commissioned as first lieutenant in the Army Engineers Corp. He is stationed at Fort Belvoir, Va.

---V---

Boston Varnish Company has appointed Edward P. Lawrence sales manager of its Chicago division.



CAN YOU USE THIS ZINC OXIDE?

Here is an excellent opportunity for manufacturers who can use recovered zinc oxide with these specifications:

color	light grey or tan
loss on ignition (organic matter)	5.0% maximum
inorganic impurities (principally sulfate)	3.0% maximum
assay (Zinc as ZnO)	90.0% minimum
fineness retained on 100 mesh	none
retained on 200 mesh	0.1% maximum

Ample Stocks Available!

While zinc oxide meeting the specifications at the left cannot be recommended for white paints, many other uses suggest themselves:

1. as a pigment in certain tints of linseed oil house paints or industrial coatings such as tans, buffs and similar colors

2. as a raw material for zinc chromate pigments

3. as a pigment in colored linoleum print paints

4. in the meal used in making inlaid linoleum

At present ample stocks are available and this zinc oxide is being offered in car lots (minimum 40,000 lb.) at $5.75 per 100 lbs. F. O. B. St. Louis, freight allowed to destination. In L. C. L. quantities, 300-lb. barrels are offered at $6.25 per 100 lbs.

For samples and further details, inquire: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, MO. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

ARMY E NAVY

"E" FOR EXCELLENCE—The Army-Navy "E" burgee, "representing recognition by the Army and the Navy of especially meritorious production of war materials," has been awarded to Monsanto and replaces the Navy "E" first awarded Monsanto December 31, 1941.

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.:—Harry J. Schnell, President and Treasurer; Wm. Stuart Auchincloss, Vice-President and Secretary; Hugh Craig, Vice-President; Burr Price, Vice-President; A. L. Koch, Assistant Secretary. Address 59 John Street, New York, N. Y., U. S. A. Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address Reporter New York.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, the Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

Annual subscription rates including postage in the United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America, $5.00; Canada and Newfoundland, $7.00; other countries, $10.00; single copies, 25 cents each.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second-class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Vol. 142 October 19, 1942 Number 16

Management Must Manage

Continuously it has been urged—preached, if you will—in these columns, even before the "big bust of business" thirteen years ago brought forth a new crop of empirical economic panaceas, that business alone could cure its ills; that to the extent of its failure honestly to seek the causes of its ills and to effect their correction would be applied the thoughtless, often ruthless, and usually worse than useless efforts of "volunteer firemen" from all sides—especially the political. The theme of that preaching still is pertinent; in truth, it is more to the point today than ever before, if only for the reason that so many more reformers are attempting to do so many more things for and to business—and not without some fair measure of reason.

There is encouragement for those who have faith in the potentialities of business, although they may consider many of its practices undeserving thereof, in the gradual, but certain growth of acceptance by business leaders of the full responsibilities of their positions: responsibilities which go to the only reason for the existence of business—the serving of the public—rather than to its all too popular excuse for being—the making of profit.

It is encouraging to find a business leader big enough to confess the faults of his kind. Listen to the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States:—

> Heretofore management has been beating the bass drum at the rear of the parade instead of twirling the baton at the front. It waited until someone proposed something, then it was agin' it. Now it must be for instead of against. The American people will not follow a negative psychology.
>
> For the last ten years we have been looking after the interests of the businessman, like selling a package to the American people. And in those ten years there has been more antibusiness legislation passed than in all our history.
>
> Something was wrong with the package or the method of selling it. Management must lead the way but it must have clean hands itself. It must recognize changed conditions, realize that it can't operate the old way.

Business management boasts that it has the biggest job in the world. It is correct in that characterization—but, for the most part, its definition of that job is wide of the mark. Pondering the foregoing words of its national leader, it may get the appreciation of that job which it must have if it is to keep the job.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Fitness Comes First

This was the first sentence of a news dispatch from Washington last week:—

> Three New York congressmen today threatened to take "drastic steps" to force the War Production Board to distribute war production to smaller plants.

Economic experts of that political sort are always with us. They don't know what work is to be done. They don't attempt to find out whether their constituents would know warwork when they saw it. They have no idea of the costs or the limitations of converting pants plants to parachute factories. They care nothing that overhead and operating costs in their bailiwicks would double the cost of production. All they know is how it is that they make a good living.

Too much of the political concern for small business has no foundation but votes. None of it has a national aspect. Why should inefficiency get a governmental subsidy so that it can compete unfairly with better, even though but not always bigger, business? The cost of business failures resulting from unfitness in ability and capital normally adds too much to the cost of living; why add a subsidy? Warwork is national; fitting it to sectional peculiarities at whatsoever cost is nowise necessary.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Mitigate Work Drafting

Compulsory participation in warwork must come. It will be most helpful in the onset, in the processes, and in the eventual results for the system to be constructed with the greatest possible voluntary assistance of each and all of the three elements of business—ownership, management, and labor. The system must be governmentally determined and governmentally applied. But, as in all other relations of government and business—and warwork is and for some time will be the nation's biggest business—private business should know what is to be done, evaluate the program objectively, and see that it is carried out efficiciently and economically. If these things are left to government, the consequences will be what they must be. And certainly there is abundant indication of what should be expected.

Warwork must be expanded in munitions and in food. There must be a conjoining of the need for farm labor and the unemployment of men over forty-five years of age. None can say the measure of accuracy with which these diametrically laid conditions are described. All can see their compatibility. All should work to bring about the mutual relief which their conjoining will afford.

Of course it is going to be difficult to fit the unemployed automobile salesman to a job of raising potatoes. But, the difficulty must be recognized to be far more psychologic than physiologic. It will be necessary to decree that he who does not work shall not eat—at public expense.

There is need for all sorts of labor in the making of munitions, and this need will grow. It is not a universal need, but follows the unbalance which has been the cause of much that is unsatisfactory, such as labor migrations and their attendant ills. So, it is easy to expect too much from voluntary patterns and to be too greatly disappointed. Some measure of compulsion is inevitable. Because of the extension of the draft age, it probably will be necessary to devise a system that will combine military training and munitions or food working—an army is no bigger than its supplies.

So, business ownership, management, and labor should lose no further time in adjusting their internal relations and their several and joint relations with government to the war program in such manner as will assure national safety and their continued existence under desirable conditions: no less through retention of essential men in essential places than through adequate manning of war jobs.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Economy Is Planned

Planned economy, that bugbear of business management even after its lack became painfully influential, is a fact today; and it is spreading quite rapidly. Planned economy is necessary for the successful pursuit of all-out warfare—and it will be applied to the scope and degree that may be determined necessary for its purpose.

Planned economy takes on a new and a more than national aspect in the operations of lend-lease. This becomes more marked in the recent agreement by the United States and the United Kingdom with reference to the buying of fats and oils and their raw materials available to the United Nations in various parts of the world. This is but a short step in the direction pointed by the purchasing agencies of the United Nations, and it should be studied and understood before the advance along that line has become, as it may, too fast to be checked for the survival, or even revival, of private enterprise.

It is to be noted that the agreement does not take in all the United Nations, although all will, doubtless, share alike in its results. There is also the point that the United States has the markets of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere except Argentina and Uruguay. Those two sources are allotted to the United Kingdom, a reflection, perhaps, of the power of the farm bloc of the United States to exclude commodities which it considers competitively jeopardizing of its coveted share of the consumer's ten cents.

This point is mentioned with a view of bringing to the attention of those who should study the trend toward planned economy, a condition which is likely to be met in many instances. It is a point which it is to be hoped may serve to prevent the overlooking of syndicalistic infiltrations through too much watching of socialistic bugaboos.

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Fumaric Acid can be readily esterified and its esters can be polymerized or co-polymerized with other monomers to form plastics of widely varying properties.

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As a result of the economy of the fermentative process for its production as developed in the research laboratories of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. this valuable organic acid has been made available for general industrial use.

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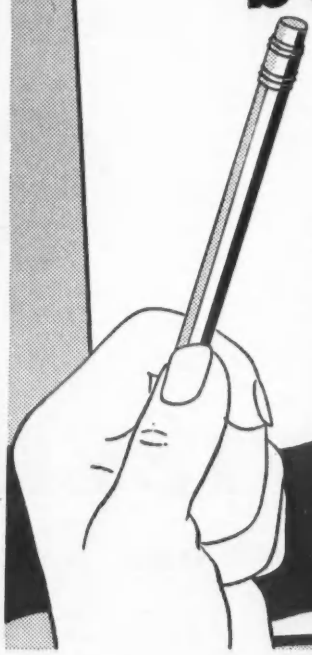

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

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230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 555 S. Flower Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Heavy Chemicals

War Demand Continues to Feature Heavy Chemicals Market —Nitric, Muriatic, and Sulphuric Acids Move in Large Volume — Priorities and Allocations Numerous

The war demand for several chemicals and acids continued to feature the heavy chemicals market over the past week. Activity otherwise was again slow. Such items as chlorine, bleaching powder, and muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids were moving in large volume to war production channels and priorities and allocations continued to govern transactions on numerous materials.

The Director General for Operations has restored the provision of Order M-41 which permits users of carbon tetrachloride for purposes assigned a B-2 rating to consume 100 percent of the amount used in the base period. The 100 percent provision was in effect from August 1 to September 30 and then lapsed. It has now been restored until December 31.

Prices at which Metals Reserve Company may buy idle or frozen stocks of tin oxide and tin anodes have been established by the Office of Price Administration. Prices are contained in Order No. 4 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, which covers idle or frozen materials sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13 of the War Production Board. The order became effective October 15.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 88.6 the week ended October 10, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 86.9 percent in the previous week and 108.1 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—Demand remains quiet. Material under allocation. No change pricewise.

Alumina Sulphate.—Light inquiry. Quotations rule unchanged.

Aluminum.—New market features lacking. Prices same. A mission of three United States experts recently left for Brazil to study possibility of establishing a complete aluminum industry there.

Alum, Ammonia. — Position unaltered. Pricewise, no change.

Alum, Soda.—No change in market tone. Material quotably unaltered.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—War needs heavy. Allocations rule. Quotations steady.

Ammonia Compounds.—Allocations rule when specified by Director for Industry Operations at beginning of each month. Price schedules on various materials show no change.

Ammonia Salts.—Situation similar to that of ammonia compounds.

Antimony.—Under industry control. No new features in market. Prices unaltered.

Antimony Needles.—Level of demand unchanged. Prices same.

Antimony Oxide.—Material under allocation. Price schedules confirmed.

Arsenic, Red.—Position tight. Allocations rule. Quotations unchanged.

Arsenic, White.—Supplies allocated. No change quotably.

Barium Chloride.—Movement of material for some uses at fairly good level. Call from consumers in other lines quiet.

Bleaching Powder.—Ready outlet for all supplies. Production heavy. Quotations same.

Calcium Chloride.—Active demand for fire-fighting and winter uses anticipated. Prices show no change.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Provision of order M-41 permitting users of carbon tetrachloride for purposes assigned a B-2 rating to consume 100 percent of the amount used in base period restored. Provision was in effect from August 1 to September 30 and then lapsed. It is now restored until December 31. No change quotably.

Chlorine.—War needs heavy. Material under rigid priority control with supplies available to normal users considerably less this month. No change quotably.

Chrome Acetate. — New features lacking. No change pricewise.

Cobalt Acetate.—Material in light inquiry. Price schedules confirmed.

Cobalt Hydrate.—No change in market position. Prices show no fluctuation.

Cobalt Oxide.—No new features in market. Prices same.

Copper Chemicals.—Allocations rule. Quotations unchanged.

Copperas. — Consumers' requirements light. Prices show no change.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	168.3

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	109.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Calcium Chloride

The importance of keeping the highways of the nation in good condition this year despite the decline in civilian traffic is readily recognized when one takes cognizance of the heavy volume of war trucking the roads will be carrying during the winter months.

Calcium chloride factors are preparing to serve in this connection and are preparing to move large amounts of the material for this purpose with the advent of cold weather. They also point out that de-icing of sidewalks has become even more important with the upturn in pedestrian traffic due to gasoline rationing.

A shortage of certain types of fire-fighting equipment exists and calcium chloride in solution is considered an answer for this need. It is pointed out also that small amounts of calcium chloride in buckets of water, which have become so prominent in hallways and elsewhere in business and residential buildings as well as in factories in these days of anticipated air raids, tends to eliminate unpleasant odors that are likely to develop unless the water is changed frequently and also prevents evaporation, freezing, and, in warmer temperatures, mosquito breeding. The chemical long has served railroads for such use in connection with trestles and the like.

Another use for calcium chloride, one which has increased considerably in importance this year, is in the dustproofing and freezeproofing of coal. Little or no oil is available for this purpose now.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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For Information about this clean, free-flowing, high quality, 99% Na_2SiF_6, (guaranteed minimum) write W. B. LAWSON, INC.

Cryolite.—Supplies allocated. Quotations unaltered.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture. — Material now under allocation. No movements pricewise.

Ethyl Chloride.—Market tone unchanged. Quotations confirmed.

Glauber's Salt.—Market devoid of new features. Prices unaltered.

Lead Acetate.—Call for material light. Priorities govern transactions. No price alterations.

Lime.—Market position unchanged. Prices same.

Lime Sulphur.—Demand at recent levels. Prices unaltered.

Magnesite.—Tone unchanged. No change quotably.

Manganese Acetate.—Demand spotty. Prices unchanged.

Methyl Cloride.—Call for material light. No movements pricewise.

Nickel Salts.—A large chemical company has turned nickel miner and refiner. Concern expects to ease nickel shortage substantially by means of a $20,000,000 project that will ease actual production stage during first half of next year. Most significant possibility of expanding this country's nickel supply said to be in increasing nickel imports from Cuba. Cuban ores are to be treated by a special process developed for the treating of low grade manganese ores. Concentration of nickel in Cuban ore is low. It is expensive, difficult to extract.

Phosphorous, Yellow. — Allocations govern transactions. Demand at recent levels. Prices same.

Potash Chloride. — Supplies allocated. No movements pricewise.

Potash Cyanide.—Call light. Prices same.

Potash Perchlorate.—Priorities govern transactions. Allocations rule. No change in quotations.

Saltcake.—No new developments. Market quiet. Prices same.

Saltpeter.—Considerable quantities moving into black powder manufacture. Quotations confirmed.

Soda Antimoniate.—Slack demand. Material quotably unchanged.

Soda Ash.—Fair movement of material into some consuming channels. Production of polished plate glass by member companies of Plate Glass Manufacturers of America for September 4,741,472 square feet against 3,862,969 square feet produced in August and 14,905,517 in September, 1941. Total for first nine months of 1942 47,712,535 square feet against 150,047,208 square feet in same period last year. A new kind of portable interior wall, made up and locked into place like page of newspaper type, is announced by large glass factor. Made of glass blocks with slotted edges, neither nails nor fasteners are required, according to reports.

Soda Bisulphite.—No new features. Pricewise, no change.

Soda, Caustic.—Demand spotty with good call from some quarters. Price schedules steady.

Soda Cyanide.—Allocations rule. No price movements.

Soda Chlorate.—Supplies allocated. Prices same.

Soda Silicate.—Quiet prevails. No movements pricewise.

Soda Stannate.—Market devoid of new developments. Material quotably unchanged.

Soda Sulphate, Anhydrous.—Light inquiry. Quotations show no change.

Tin.—Contracts to design and construct new facilities and to make necessary additions to existing facilities which will increase nation's detinning capacity by 67 percent have been awarded by Defense Plant Corporation. Expansion program will make it possible to recover 5,000 tons of tin and 495,000 tons of steel annually by middle of 1943.

Tin Oxide.—Prices at which Metals Reserve Company may buy idle or frozen stocks of tin oxide and tin anodes have been established by OPA. Prices are contained in Order No. 4 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, which covers idle or frozen materials sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13 of WPB. Order became effective October 15.

Trichlorethylene. — All's quiet. Prices confirmed.

Uranium Oxide.—Light call for material. Quotations steady.

Zinc.—Conservation order M-11-b recently amended by WPB to prohibit, as of October 1, processing of any zinc metal, dust, scrap or alloy in which

—Continued on page 35

Labor-Management Group Named by WPB

—Continued from page 3

Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board.

Director of War Production Drive Headquarters and, accordingly, the official who henceforth will guide the far-flung organization of joint committees in war factories throughout the country, is W. G. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, who comes to the War Production Board on leave of absence from his position as vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Mr. Marshall also is named chairman of the Policy Committee whose composition, like that of the plant committees themselves, symbolizes the united effort embodied in the production drive. Under Mr. Marshall, who as chairman represents the government, there are two representatives of organized labor, one nominated by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and one by the American Federation of Labor; and two representatives of organized industry, one nominated by the United States Chamber of Commerce and one by the National Association of Manufacturers. These members are:—

John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO; Frank Fenton, director of organization, AFL.; Harry C. Beaver, president of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, New York, nominated by the National Association of Manufacturers; Otto A. Seyferth, president of the Western Michigan Steel Foundry Company, Muskegon, Mich., nominated by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

An administrative order by Mr. Nelson, setting up the new headquarters, direct that Mr. Marshall, subject to Mr. Nelson's general direction, shall determine policies under which the joint labor-management committees in war plants and other productive facilities can best contribute to increased war production, and to implement these policies through contacts with the labor-management committees and with the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission and other agencies.

Critical Chemicals In Argentina Studied

Argentina may prove to be a source of some of the critical chemicals needed by America's war effort, Director Harold Vagtborg of the Armour Research Foundation, states on the basis of a report from the foundation's field party now making an industrial survey of the South American nation.

At least four important chemical and mineral products which are critical in the war effort and of which the United States has a definite shortage have been studied by the party in Argentina and found to be present in practical quantities, he informs.

The field party began its work in Argentina six months ago. The foundation, which is located at and affiliated with Illinois Institute of Technology, was authorized by the Argentine Trade Promotion Corporation to make the first complete industrial survey of the country.

Chief among the critical products found in Argentina are beryllium in the oxide form, buty alcohol or acetone, wood distillation products, particularly acetic acid and methanol, and asbestos.

Baking Powder Advisory Group Is Formed

Baking Powder Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. J. R. Bishop, chief, grain products section of the Food Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

C. G. Mortimer, Calumet Baking Powder Division, Chicago; Charles E. Jacques, Jacques Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Lucius H. Tilley, jr., Rich-Maid Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; B. E. Snyder, R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.; J. Luce, Standard Brands, Inc., New York; Anthony Hulman, Hulman & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; A. E. Marshall, Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I., and Wilmer J. Kahle, Crescent Manufacturing Company, Seattle, Wash.

Heavy Chemicals

—*Continued from page* 34

percentage of zinc equals or exceeds percentage of all other metals, to make hair curlers, hair dryers, lotion dispensers, permanent wave machines, cosmetic containers, compacts and lipstick holders, perfume dispensers, advertising novelties, souvenirs, advertising specialties, billboards, merchandise displays, soap dispensers. Processing of zinc to make closures for glass containers also was banned after October 10.

Zinc Carbonate.—Interest remains slight. No change quotably.

Zinc Cyanide.—Light call for material. Prices confirmed.

Acids

The heavy war call for muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids continued last week to feature the market for chemical acids. In general, demand for other items in this quarter was rather dull.

Abietic.—New developments lacking. No price movements.

Acetic. — War demand continues heavy with supplies at good level. Prices same.

Acetic Anhydride.—Position unaltered. Prices stabilized.

Battery.—Market devoid of new developments. Quotations steady.

Chlorosulphonic. — Activity quiet. Material quotably unchanged.

Chromic.—Full priority control. General limitation order in effect. Prices same.

Formic.—Demand light. Prices unaltered.

Hydrofluoric.—No change in market position or prices.

Muriatic.—Movement heavy to war production channels. Quotations firm.

Naphthenic.—Allocations rule. No change quotably.

Nitric.—War needs heavy. Quotations confirmed.

Sebacic. — Nothing new. Factors hold prices unchanged from recent levels.

Sulphuric.—Heavy production inadequate for needs. Quotations steady.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—Demands upon the producers of sulphuric acid continue to increase, but the various new plants in process of construction and which will soon begin to turn out acid are said to hold out a promise that the output before long will catch up with and even exceed the demand. Approximate prices are:—98 percent acid, $17.83 per ton; 60-degree acid, $16.95 per ton; 66-degree acid, $14.13 per ton; oleum, $19 per ton for 20 percent supplies.

Insecticides

The market position of insecticides was little altered over the past week. In general, demand remained at recent levels and no price movements were observed.

Calcium Arsenate.—Demand active. Prices same. Lend-lease purchases of 24,000 pounds at 1.63c. per pound made October 5.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Lend-lease purchases of 40,150 pounds at 4¼c. per pound made October 5.

Lead Arsenate. — Call light. No change quotably.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Supplies plentiful. Lend-lease purchases of 5,000 pounds at 74c. per pound made October 5.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Supplies tight. Quotations unaltered.

Paris Green.—Lend-lease purchases of 4,000 pounds at 21c. per pound made October 5.

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Monsanto Reports On Scrap Drive

More than 3,700,000 pounds of scrap materials have been collected and sold for use in war production by the American plants of Monsanto Chemical Company. Monsanto's salvage department has reported the following specific materials were collected and sold by the company during the past six months:—

	Pounds
Iron	3,200,512
Waste paper	198,698
Lead	104,014
Miscellaneous scrap	59,506
Ni-resist	46,100
Brass	30,660
Copper	27,019
Rubber	24,143
Rags	11,185
Stainless steel	7,959
Aluminum	1,450
Total	3,711,046

Commercial Solvents Add Tweedie and Engel

Virgil Tweedie recently joined the research staff of Commercial Solvents at Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Tweedie received the B.S. degree from the University of Missouri and, prior to assuming his present position, had been doing graduate work at that university

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Carbon Dioxide Distributors Advisory Group Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of an advisory committee for the liquid carbon dioxide distributors industry was announced October 10 by the War Production Board. Donald C. Knapp, chief of the transportation and packaging section of the Chemicals Branch, was named the government presiding officer. Committee members are:

O. A. Brightwell, jr., Parker-Browne Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; George C. Cusack, Pure Carbonic, Inc., New York; George W. Dolan, Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., New York; Paul Drosto, National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago; John E. Fowler, Fowler Carbonic Company, Roslyn, Va.; Allyn Harris, Cardox Corporation, Chicago; F. F. Lavedan, Liquid Carbonic Corporation, New York; R. B. Swope, Southern Oxygen Company, Washington, D. C.; and J. B. Witt, Witt Ice & Gas Company, Los Angeles.

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Ferromanganese Advisers Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

An advisory committee for ferromanganese industry was formed October 10 by the War Production Board. Andrew Leith, deputy chief of the ferroalloys branch, is the government presiding officer. Members of the committee are:

J. H. Critchett, Electro Metallurgical Company, New York; A. M. Harper, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles R. Holton, Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.; Carl McFarlin, Tennessee Products Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.; Barbour Mitchell, H. J. Lavine & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hugh Morrow, Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Chemical Salesmen's Annual Meeting Oct. 20

The annual meeting of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will be held in the Chemists' club, this city, October 20, following the serving of dinner at 6:30 p.m. A nominating committee of seven members will be chosen to select a slate of officers for the ensuing year. Reservations for dinner, which will be served at the expense of the association, are in charge of Frank Fanning, N. I. Malmstrom & Co., 147 Lombardy street, Brooklyn.

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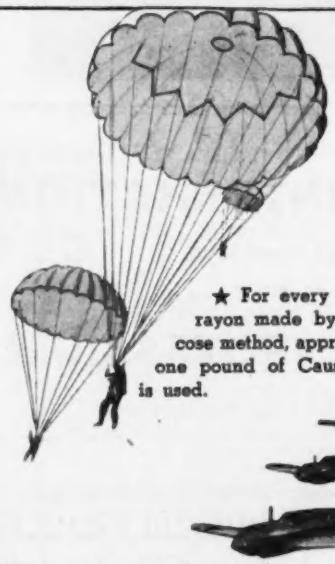
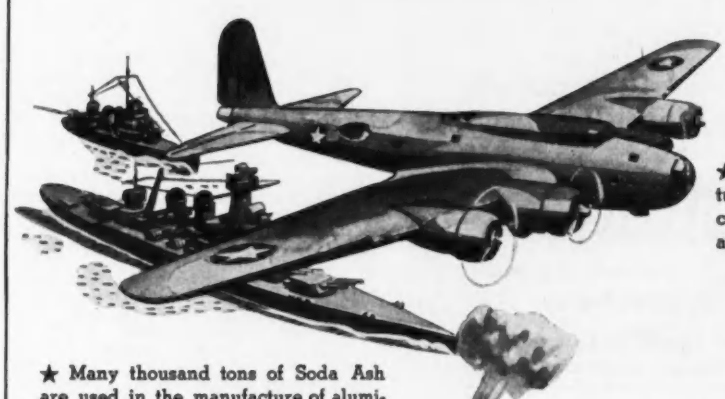
Chemical Workers Union Drive Planned by Lewis

A movement to organize 20,000 chemical workers in the West Virginia area by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was announced last week in Cincinnati at the annual convention. TUMW withdrew recently from the CIO. Mr. Lewis said that he announced that his organization drive would not seek to destroy established unions.

DIAMOND PRODUCTS GO TO WAR



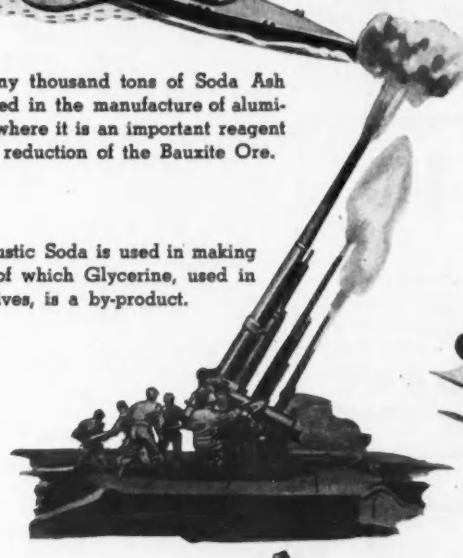
★ For every pound of rayon made by the viscose method, approximately one pound of Caustic Soda is used.



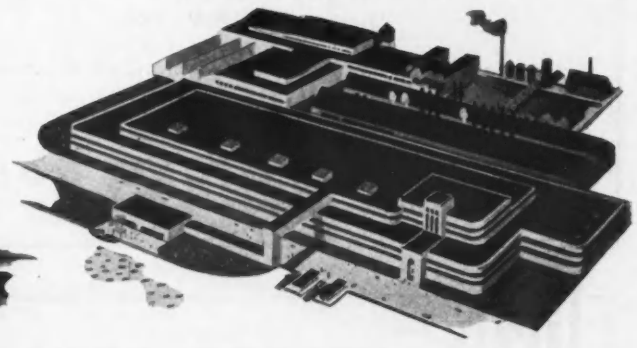
★ Chlorine enters into the manufacture of Ethylene Glycol—used for cooling liquid-cooled airplane and automotive engines.

★ Many thousand tons of Soda Ash are used in the manufacture of aluminum, where it is an important reagent in the reduction of the Bauxite Ore.

★ In munitions factories, synthetic solvents made from Chlorine and Alkali Cleaners are used to clean metal parts faster, thus speeding the production of war materials of all kinds.



★ Caustic Soda is used in making soap, of which Glycerine, used in explosives, is a by-product.



★ The manufacture of TNT used in bombs and shells requires Soda Ash in one step of the process.

Peacetime uses for Diamond Alkalies give way to War Requirements . . .

Today the war effort comes first with Diamond, as it does with you. Shown here are a few of the intensified, war-inspired applications for Diamond products that must be satisfied before civilian uses can be served.

When every ounce of effort is devoted to the one job of winning the war, maximum production must be maintained without sacrificing quality. Diamond is meeting this challenge!

ALKALI

DIAMOND ALKALI CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., *and Everywhere*

Chemical Container Charges Detailed

—Continued from page 3

worked out by OPA that would permit automatic adjustments in prices when it was found that higher priced containers would have to be substituted for steel containers when the ban on use of the latter becomes effective November 14.

While OPA deplored the disturbance its policy announcement caused, it said that it could not be held responsible because it had made "no promises" to the industry. It was admitted that field agents of OPA had been in contact with chemical manufacturers on a formula for adjusting prices, but officials said no meetings had ever been held here on it nor had there ever been any decisions on it.

Officials said that it was OPA's aim to encourage the substitution of cheaper containers for the "outlawed" steel containers. Chemical industry spokesmen, however, insisted that this already had been done by the industry wherever possible and that for the most part the industry is facing the necessity of going to tight wooden barrels and glass containers as satisfactory substitutes. In either case, it will be at considerable expense, in the case of barrels probably as much as $1.25 each.

Chlorates a Problem

Meanwhile, the industry expected action soon, either by the Containers Branch of WPB or the Interstate Commerce Commission resolving the conflict between L-197 and ICC regulations covering the transportation of chlorates. Under L-197 the use of steel shipping containers to transport potassium chlorate or sodium chlorate is prohibited after November 14. ICC regulations, however, prohibit shipment of these products in anything but steel.

It is also understood that the Containers Branch is considering a postponement of the effective date of provisions of its order prohibiting shippers from buying back their containers. Under the provisions of the order, shipment of a selected list of chemicals and allied products in drums manufactured, purchased, or delivered after October 1 was prohibited (see *OPD* for September 21). It has been the practice of a number of concerns to sell their containers along with the contents and later to buy the containers back. The effect of the order is to leave them without shipping containers until they can obtain substitutes not made of steel.

Another development on the container question was an appeal sounded October 15 by the Containers Branch for industry to concentrate all its research facilities on the development of usable substitutes for steel containers. The statement carried the import that the steel container situation instead of getting better in the near future is likely to get worse, and declared that, while many substitutes have been developed and already are in use, "the proportion of containers still made of critical materials is considerably in excess of what it should be in the light of the present military demands for those materials."

Up to Manufacturers

The branch emphasized that the container industry and those who use containers for packaging their products should not rely on WPB for development of substitutes. Responsibility for developing such substitutes rests largely with the individual manufacturers, it was said, although WPB is prepared to offer whatever assistance and guidance its facilities permit. Substitutes should be designed to use a minimum of raw materials, even though the materials required are not at present in the critical category.

Manufacturers and packers now using containers made of critical materials should not rely on a continued supply of such containers, the statement added, because there is no assurance that such containers will continue to be available just because satisfactory substitutes have not been developed yet.

In its statement, OPA set forth its policy as follows:—

While it is realized fully that some chemical manufacturers will be forced by the WPB order to utilize glass carboys, tight barrels or other containers more costly than steel drums, revision of the company's maximum price to reflect higher packaging costs will not be granted unless it is demonstrated that the concern has explored thoroughly the possibilities of substituting a cheaper container than those made of steel. In addition, relief will not be considered unless the increased cost due to an unavoidable change to a more expensive container imposes a substantial hardship upon the seller; that is, the higher packaging cost must be such as to infringe seriously upon the seller's margin between direct cost and maximum price before relief can be considered. Wherever possible, sellers will be asked to absorb these cost increases as their contribution to the battle against inflation.

—V—

OPA Puts Farm Chemicals in Food Div.

—Continued from page 7

the various food commodities will be grouped. The four commodity branches and the commodities included in each are as follows:—(1) Grocery Products Branch, including canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, packaged specialties imported foods, and beverage products; (2) Meats, Fish, Fats and Oils Branch; (3) Sugar, Tobacco and Dairy Products Branch; and (4) Cereals, Feeds, and Agricultural Chemicals Branch.

Mr. Hoffman, prior to his association with OPA, was a principal economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, Iowa State College, and Harvard University.

James P. Cavin was named divisional economist and will act in the capacity of associate director. He is a graduate of Boston and Harvard universities. He came to OPA from the National Defense Advisory Commission and prior to that time was associated as an economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Charles M. Elkinton, head of the Meats, Fish, Fats and Oils Branch, who studied at the University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago, and Iowa State College, came to OPA from Iowa State College, where he was assistant to the head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

John K. Westberg, head of the Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Branch, had previous business connection in charge of the Eastern States Feed Service—a farmers' cooperative exchange purchasing service, which functioned largely in the New England area. He attended Wesleyan University.

—V—

Electrochemists Discuss Plating

—Continued from page 7

g./L; ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl, 25 g./L; boric acid, H_3BO_3, 30 g./L.

This electrolyte is well buffered, contains sufficient chloride to insure high anode efficiency, hence can be easily maintained at a constant pH. The hardness of deposits made from it varies but little with change in thickness and can be easily maintained by control of the plating conditions. Heavy deposits can be made which are free from laminations, sound in structure, of a high degree of hardness and tensile strength coupled with measurable ductility. Typical tensile properties of hard nickel are an ultimate strength of 157,000 lb./sq. in. (11,000 kg./cm.²) and an elongation of 6 percent in a gauge length of 2 in. (51 mm.).

It was reported that the Spring meeting of the society would be held in the Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 7 to 10, 1943. Two general sessions are being prepared for the gathering, to discuss the automatic control of industrial processes and dielectrics.

—V—

Tannin Corporation Revises Output Setup

The Tannin Corporation, this city, will close their Wilmington, Del., plant at the end of 1942, since the importation of quebracho logs, the principal raw material, has been prohibited by Washington officials. Coincidently the Newark plant is being enlarged and new units being built in Chicago and Salem, Mass., for the manufacture of liquid and ground quebracho tanning extract to be made from solid quebracho extract manufactured in and imported from Argentina.

The Tannin Corporation has been a manufacturer in this country of liquid quebracho extract from the logs, and when it discontinues its Wilmington plant this material will no longer be available. The plant was erected in 1927 at a cost of $1,500,000. The buildings and most of the machinery and equipment have already been sold for delivery when the plant closes.

—V—

Thayer Back in Marines

Sydney Thayer, jr., first vice-president and treasurer of the Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has been commissioned a captain in the United States Marine Corps. During the last war, Mr. Thayer enlisted in the Marine Corps and participated in all major engagements in which the Marines took part from Belleau Wood to the Armistice, and was honorably discharged as first lieutenant, having been severely wounded five hours before the Armistice was signed. During the course of his service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross and Croix de Guerre.

—V—

Textile Research Institute To Meet Here Nov. 13

The Textile Research Institute will meet in the Hotel Roosevelt, this city, November 13. Discussion of problems resulting from the all-out war effort will feature the meeting.

—V—

Benjamin O'Shea, president of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, this city, has been elected a trustee of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company.

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Tanning Industry Views War Problems

—Continued from page 7

through enemy action must have a definite affect on sole leather output.

Everett W. Pervere, in his address as chairman of the council, said:—

Until recently, the tanning industry has been able to function with comparatively minor dislocations and changes. This must be attributed to the essential nature of the business and the assistance of war agencies, and to the leadership of the Council in anticipating future problems and preparing to meet these beforehand. The events and trials of the past year have demonstrated quite graphically the vital place that a trade organization can achieve. We have now left the initial stages behind us and in future months the process of gearing industry to a full-fledged war economy may have drastic consequences. There are two tests, I believe, for the validity of such sacrifices: first, are they essential to the war effort and, second, do they reach the needed objective with a minimum economic loss.

Raw Material Needs

One of our basic difficulties will continue to be the availability of raw materials. Everything said last year and this past Spring about shipping and foreign supplies has been amply confirmed. The scale of leather output during 1941 and the first few months of 1942 cannot be continued without substantial raw material imports. For some time after Pearl Harbor it was possible to avoid control of raw material distribution, but the pressure of demand upon limited supplies eventually made allocation necessary. The WPB now controls and allocates cattlehides, calfskins, kips, goatskins and indirectly allocates cabarettas and other raw materials.

Armed Forces First

In the process of allocation, it will be necessary for WPB to make decisions that will be a matter of business life or death. Some of our products are more important for the war effort than others, and whenever supplies cannot meet everyone's needs the scale of priority will have to be followed. We can hope for the best, we can hope that domestic supplies and imports will remain adequate, but the time has also come to anticipate the worst. This problem is most acute, of course, in those plants where the nature of production has been such that little or no military requirements could be filled. It is true that civilian output is essential, but there are degrees of essentiality in civilian needs which set these off sharply from military requirements. There are many things consumers can do without, in order to be certain that our armed forces have everything they need.

Plant Conversion

I need not say that the problem is complicated by the highly specialized nature of tannery equipment and machinery. Conversion to any other purpose is physically impossible short of installing totally new equipment, and even conversion to different types of leather is becoming increasingly difficult in view of priorities upon capital equipment. We must depend upon the war agencies to weigh all factors carefully and to aid the industry in every way which does not compromise with the war effort: However, we must also place reliance on ourselves, on our own resourcefulness, and upon our trade organization to meet this problem whenever it arises.

Labor Situation

As a whole, this industry has gone well beyond the wage criterion set up by the War Labor Board in its "little steel" decision. The average hourly rate in the tanning industry is now the highest in some 20 years; the average has increased by 23 percent from January, 1941, in comparison with the 15 percent allowed by the War Labor Board. The fact that voluntary wage increases are no longer allowed by the War Labor Board, when such increases exceed 15 percent from January, 1941, does not necessarily solve the problem created by new or expanded war industries. The whole question of manpower must be rated in importance with control of inflation so far as the efficiency of the war effort is concerned.

Fictitious Profits

At our meeting last spring, a question was anticipated and considered which has since become very important. During the past year advancing prices, abnormally heavy operations and forced liquidation of inventory have inflated apparent profits. Real earnings are probably far less than is indicated by statements and balance sheets, and it is urgent that no tanner lose sight of the distinction between fictitious and true profits.

Our actual earnings should be taxable at whatever rates are in force for all other taxpayers, but the taxation of fictitious earnings represents a loss of necessary working capital. The council has devoted a good deal of time and energy in demonstrating the hardships arising from the incidence of high tax rates upon nominal or fictitious earnings, which can only be paid out of capital.

Supply and Demand

I. R. Glass, the council's economist, presented an analysis of the broad factors of leather supply and demand. He pointed out that a stage in the leather industry has been reached where expectations, forecasts and estimates have caught up with the facts of a war economy. Mr. Glass said:—

The outlines and general shape of conditions in the tanning industry under the influences of the dominant war factors have begun to congeal. That is not to say that they are at all stabilized; further changes may result from the unpredictables which confront the industry at every turn. Moreover, the requirements of the industry may well be planned by WPB decision in accordance with its appraisal of such factors as manpower and material supply, shipping requirements and even the military situation.

However, the experience of Britain seems to indicate that even in an all-out war there may well be a point of maximum efficiency at which a perilous balance is struck between war requirements and the most essential civilian needs. It is hardly probable that such a point has been reached yet, but we are at least appreciably closer to it than we were months ago, close enough perhaps so that our indsutry picture may be seen as slowly stabilizing.

Domestic supply prospects for the balance of this year and for 1943 are on the whole favorable with the probability that slaughter will continue and perhaps exceed the high levels witnessed thus far in 1942. It is estimated that domestic cattle hide supplies next year may reach 19,000,000 in comparison with our estimates of 18,800,000 for 1942.

A further increase in calf and kipskin supplies will be seen, bringing the total domestic supply to 12,400,000 next year. The sheep and lamb slaughter cannot be predicted with as much assurance in view of the uncertainties of the prospective lamb crop, but on the basis of present flocks and range conditions a slaughter next year of some 21,000,000 sheep and lambs is not likely.

Military Requirements

During 1942 the needs of the armed forces have expanded rapidly and in trying to appraise these requirements earlier this year it was necessary to strike an average between the fairly moderate levels at the beginning of the year and the peak basis now being reached. Although the armed forces are still growing, at a rate which is a military secret, it seems likely that military leather requirements have approached a leveling-off area. I estimate, and may I emphasize again that these figures have no official status, that military needs during the coming year will approximate in terms of hides and skins about 10,000,000 cattlehides, 1,500,000 calfskins, 9,000,000 shearlings, 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 other sheep and lambskins, 3,000,000 goatskins, and about 600,000 or 700,000 horse fronts. These estimates include the leather needed for approximately 42,000,000 pairs of shoes and boots, for harness, straps, equipment cases, upholstery, gloves, clothing and the hundred other items our services require. Moreover, they make provisions for lease-lend shipments of leather and shoes.

Civilian Demand

Before examining the implications of some estimates I have made, it might be worthwhile to consider several facts about civilian demand. A distinction has to be made between the consumer demand for goods and the manufacturing posibilities of utilizing and converting such raw materials as may be available. It seems to be axiomatic in wartime that demand for consumer goods runs ahead of supply and the problem for John Doe is what can be had, not what is wanted.

Shoe Output

Any remarks about prospective shoe production cannot be dissociated from the record production of the past 20 months. In that period more civilian footwear was made than ever before, and total inventories have reached an unprecedented levels. Retail stocks are in the neighborhood of 210,000,000 pairs, and together with the inventories of manufacturers and distributors, the nation's inventory is close to 280,000,000 pairs. Consequently, reduction in future output could hardly have any effect upon consumers for many months to come.

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Castor Oil, Dehydrated, Fatty Acids

Resins

Raw material in making—
- Air-drying alkyd resins
- Baking alkyd resins

Ethyldiphenylpentazdiene

Fuel

Ignition accelerator for—
- Diesel engine fuels (No. 20 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels)

Fluorspar

(Calcium Fluoride, Chaux Fluatee, Florspar, Fluorite, Fluss-spath, Spath Fluor)

Abrasive

Binder in making—
- Emery wheels and other abrasive implements

Cement

Process material in recovering—
- Potash salts from cement dust

Ceramic

Ingredient of ceramic compositions for—
- Enamels
- Sanitary ware

Promoter of—
- Greater strength
- Low porosity
- Proper dispersion of tin oxide in dry process enamel frits
- Translucency
- Vitrification

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Fluorides
- Hydrofluoric acid
- Hydrofluosilicic acid

Process material in extracting—
- Potash from feldspar, leucite, and similar minerals

Electrical

Binder in making—
- Carbon electrodes

Glass

- Etching agent
- Flux
- Opaqueing agent

Jewelry

As a gemstone (certain colored varieties)

Metallurgical

Flux in making—
- Brass, monel metal, and nickel steel, in the electric furnace (aids in the extraction of nonmetallics from the metal and their collection in the slag)
- Castiron, in the cupola
- Ferrosilicon and ferromanganese, in the electric furnace process (use in two-functional—slag-liquefying and purifying)
- Gold, silver, copper, lead and antimony (refining agent in smelting operations)
- Open hearth steel (produces a more liquid slag and aids in the transfer of phosphorus and sulphur) (This is the largest use)

Melting point depressor in making—
- Aluminum, by the electric furnace process

Starting point in making—
- Synthetic cryolite by reacting with hydrated alumina in the production of aluminum (the synthetic cryolite is the "molten solvent" for the aluminum ore during its reduction by electrolysis)

Miscellaneous

Construction material (the variously colored sorts) of various decorative vessels and other objects

Wood

Ingredient of—
- Preservative compounds used in wood treatment

Magnesium Silicofluoride

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Building Construction

Ingredient (U.S. 1912815) of—
- Slag cement, containing also caustic soda and calcium fluoride

Insolubilizing agent (French 680079) for—
- Sodium silicate in cement and concrete

Chemical

Extractant for—
- Potassium compounds from silicates

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (Brit. 440703) of—
- Cements, containing also aluminum oxide and sodium silicate, for joining constructional parts made from metallic and ceramic materials

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Coating agent (Brit. 448345) for—
- Titanium pigments

Rayon

Matting agent (French 679744) for—
- Viscose rayon

Masking Agents

(Aromatic substances used in industry and manufacturing for various purposes, for example:—(1) to render the product more attractive from the sales angle; (2) to cover or mask a disagreeable odor which is inherent in the article and thus make it more agreeable to use; (3) to perfume the atmosphere in rooms and large buildings, making them more attractive for use—the cost of masking agents may vary in a wide range depending on the application for which they are designed—in the following indicated uses the terms, "aromatic," and, "masking agent," are used interchangeably but no distinction between the two terms is intended)

Building Materials

Aromatic for—
- Wallboard (to imitate cedar odor)

Masking agent for—
- Wall sizes

Cosmetic

Aromatic in—
- Bath salts
- Cosmetic preparations

Disinfectant

Aromatic in—
- Disinfectant, germicidal, and antiseptic compositions (some products may also act as neutralizing agents)

Fats and Oils

Aromatic for—
- Fixed oils, alone or in mixtures (some masking agents may also have preservative action)

Fuel and Light

Aromatic in—
- Candle compositions
- Solid fuel compositions

Glue and Adhesives

Masking agent for—
- Adhesive preparations
- Glue and preparations of it

Ink

Masking agent for—
- Inks

Insecticide

Aromatic for—
- Flysprays
- Kerosene-base sprays
- Livestock sprays (some masking agents also act as repellent aids)
- Mothproofing sprays
- Vermin sprays and powders

Leather

Masking agent for—
- Objectionable odor of dopes, dressings, finishes, and after-processing odors carried by such leather products as gloves, shoes, handbags, saddles, belts, suitcases, also imitation leather, and the like

Lubricant

Masking agent for—
- Lubricating oils and greases—

Miscellaneous

Aromatic in—
- Auditorium sprays
- Factory sprays
- Household sprays
- Incense compositions
- Theater sprays

Masking agent for—
- Floor-sweeping compounds
- Formaldehyde (in some of its applications)
- Metal polishes
- Shoe polishes
- Sizes, finishes, dressings of various kinds
- Undertakers' specialties

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Masking agent for—
- Dopes
- Enamels
- Paints
- Lacquers
- Varnishes

Paper

Aromatic for—
- High-class paper products, such as stationery and the like

Photographic

Masking agent for—
- Photographic supplies
- Cameras

Rubber

Masking agent for—
- Rubber articles

Soap

Aromatic in—
- Bath salts
- Detergent preparations, such as hand-degreasing soaps, bathroom cleansing compounds, dairy cleansing compounds, brewery cleansers, floor cleansers, kitchen cleansers, marble cleansers, garage preparations, and various other specialized preparations
- Soaps of all kinds

Textile

Masking agent for—
- After-processing odors of such products as stockings, cotton paddings, garments, knit goods, sweaters, tickings

Tobacco

Aromatic in—
- Tobacco products

Methylcellulose

(Cellulose de Methyle, Cellulose Methylique, Colloresin, Methocel, Metilcellulosa, Meticelulosa, Rhodapret, Rhomellose, Tylose)

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Adhesives

Emulsifier and thickener in—
- Adhesive compositions

Brewing

Foaming agent for—
- Beer

Building Construction

Binder in—
- Compositions used in building construction and decoration

Thickener in—
- Plastic moldable coatings for decorating walls and ceilings

Chemical

Cellulose ether offering the following properties—
- Capable of forming colloidal solutions
- Colorless
- Inert
- Insoluble in hot water, saturated salt solutions, and most organic solvents
- Neutral
- Nontoxic
- Odorless
- Resistant to fermentation
- Soluble in cold water
- Stable to alkalies and dilute acids
- Stable to heat (without discoloration up to 300°C)
- Stable to light
- Tasteless
- Unaffected by oily or greasy materials

Cosmetic

Base, emulsifier, foaming agent, and thickener in—
- Dentifrices (offers the additional advantage of not irritating the mucous membranes)

Base, emulsifier, and thickener in—
- Beauty creams, lipsticks, and the like
- Deodorant preparations
- Hair-removing preparations
- Hair-setting preparations

Emulsifier for—
- Fats
- Waxes
- Oils

Substitute for—
- Gums
- Starch

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Emulsifier and thickener for—
- Fats
- Waxes
- Oils

Food

Emulsifier for—
- Fats and oils
- Salad dressings

Substitute for—
- Gums

Thickener in various products

(To be continued)

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Amendment to Temporary Price Regulation No. 22 Affects Egg Yolk, Albumen Sales to Government—Several Dyestuffs Quiet Due to Light Requirements for Civilian Work

The spotlight in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals was focussed again last week on egg products, with the government issuing an amendment to the recent 60-day price freeze for a long list of food products. It was pointed out that the maximum prevented the Agricultural Marketing Administration from continuing its announced policy of raising the price on purchases of dried eggs 1½c. for each two-week period through December 2. Revision of the order by the Office of Price Administration now permits AMA purchase of dried eggs at prices above the September 28 to October 2 maximums.

Egg yolk and albumen interests explain that government purchases made as far back as July and August for delivery in weeks to come will, according to the revision, be exempt from the terms of Temporary Price Regulation No. 22. All other sales must be made at prices no higher than maximums on deliveries made in the base period.

Quite a few dyestuffs were in light demand last week due to the little material required for civilian goods. Quantities needed for government work were said to be small. The demand for turmeric was at a fair level for October. Factors pointed out that this is the off-season for imports of this item. Tanning material interests were endeavoring to secure licenses to purchase replacements of wattle bark destroyed in this country by floods. The government is said to favor imports of extract rather than bark due to limited shipping space.

The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other derivatives of corn for September totaled 9,969,384 bushels. This represents corn ground for domestic use only.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Demand remains light. No change quotably.

Alumina Chloride.—Important to war effort. Regular consumers taking only light amounts. No change in market position or prices.

Soda Bichromate.—Priorities rule. Quotations steady.

Soda Prussiate.—Material in light demand. No alterations in quotations.

Sulphamic Acid.—Allocations rule. Position unaltered.

Zinc Dust.—Demand at recent levels. Prices confirmed.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Tone of market continues firm. Quotations same.

Cochineal.—Good inquiry against light supplies. Prices steady.

Hypernic.—Light stocks hold market position tight. Demand light. Quotations confirmed.

Egg Production

Egg yolk and albumen factors will be interested to learn that hens and pullets on farms laid 3,013,000,000 eggs in September —11 percent more than the previous record September production (last year) and 32 percent above the ten-year (1931-40) average, according to the Department of Agriculture. A record high production for September was reached in all parts of the country except the Western States, where the production was 7 percent less than the record of 1930. Increases in egg production over a year ago were 15 percent in the West North Central, 14 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic, and 6 percent in the Western States. The ten-year September average production was exceeded in all parts of the country ranging from 6 percent in the Western States to 48 percent in the West North Central States.

The combined egg production during the first nine months of this year was also the largest of record for the period—15 percent above the previous high of last year and 27 percent above the ten-year average.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.5	261.5	261.5	245.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Logwood.—Market quiet with import situation tight.

Turmeric.—Market devoid of new developments. Off-season for imports. Demand fair for October. No change quotably.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg.—Under terms of Temporary Price Regulation No. 22, dried eggs now under price ceilings set at highest levels at which deliveries were made during period from September 28 to October 2. Exception on government contracts. Estimated deliveries for United Nations shipment April 29, 1941, to September 1, 1942, amounted to 105,740,464 pounds of dried eggs, 57,357,360 pounds of frozen eggs, and 39,896,415 pounds of shell eggs.

Egg Yolk.—Demand from government heavy. Affected by Temporary Price Regulation No. 22 with exception on government contracts. See egg albumen.

Starch, Corn.—Regular consumers taking material in steady volume. Lend-lease shipments reported heavy. Quotations confirmed. Department of Agriculture reports stocks of old crop corn on farms as of October 1 amounted to 423,597,000 bushels compared with 474,622,000 bushels in 1941. Indicated 1942 production is 3,132,002,000 bushels. Estimated deliveries for United Nations shipment April 29, 1941, to September 1, 1942, amounted to 14,810,068 bushels of corn.

Starch, Rice.—Position similar to that of corn starch. Estimated deliveries for United Nations shipment April 29, 1941, to September 1, 1942, amounted to 291,800 pounds of rice.

Starch, Sweetpotato.—Position similar to that of corn starch. Department of Agriculture reports indicated yield of sweetpotatoes in 1942 to be 93.2 bushels and production 70,544,000 bushels.

Starch, Wheat.—Position similar to that of corn starch. Estimated deliveries for United Nations shipment April 29, 1941, to September 1, 1942, amounted to 58,596,960 pounds of wheat. Department of Agriculture reports stocks of wheat on farms as of October 1 amounted to 644,503,000 bushels compared with 488,311,000 bushels in 1941. Preliminary estimates put 1942 wheat production at 984,046,000 bushels.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extracts.—Market position continues tight. No change quotably.

Divi-Divi.—Supplies reported light. Quotations unchanged.

Gambier.—No relief expected for tight supply situation. Prices same.

Mangrove Bark.—Fair stocks at source of little help due to tight shipping conditions.

Quebracho Extracts.—New developments lacking. Prices unchanged.

Wattle Bark.—Efforts being made by interests to secure licenses to purchase replacements of bark destroyed in this country by floods. Government favors imports of extract rather than bark due to short space available.

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Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

"PERHAPS YOU CAN USE _____ INSTEAD OF _____!"

IT'S not a secret. There's no reason it should not be told to every manufacturer who is faced with a shortage problem on raw materials. It will not give comfort to the enemy.

It is the story of *chemical substitution*.

For in this war, as in the last, dozens of manufacturers have suddenly discovered that the "indispensable" raw material can be dispensed with . . . that, through chemistry, they can uncover new and often better ways of doing the needed job with non-critical materials.

We at Barrett are mindful of this situation.

On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

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Phenols	Barretan*
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Cresylic Acids	Benzol
Chlorinated Tar Acids	Toluol
Naphthalene	Xylol
Phthalic Anhydride	Solvent Naphtha
Butyl Phthalate	Hi-Flash Solvent
Pyridines	Hydrogenated Coal-tar Chemicals
Tar Acid Oils	Flotation Agents
Creosote Oil	Anhydrous Ammonia
*Cumar (Paracoumarone-Indene-Resin)	Sulphate of Ammonia
Rubber Compounding Materials	Arcadian* the *American* Nitrate of Soda
Bardol*	

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Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Conditions in Market for Coaltar Chemicals Last Week Carbon Copy of Those Prevalent in Preceding 7-Day Period—Benzol Moving in Large Volume to Government Stockpile

The situation in the market for coaltar chemicals over the past week was very much a carbon copy of that which prevailed in the preceding week. The market was lacking in new features and both the level of demand and prices were unchanged.

Coaltar bases for the most part have been in very tight supply position for some time and there seems to be little possibility of relief under present wartime conditions. Allocations are numerous and requirements for essential war production activities are of such volume as to preclude the possibility of much material going into normal channels.

Benzol continued to move last week in considerable volume to the government stockpile being created for the synthetic rubber program and needs for aviation gasoline also were heavy. Lend-lease shipments of phenol were calling for large amounts of that item and plastics and synthetic resins also were consuming large amounts. Little toluol was available for non-essential purposes and while inventory control was said to have produced a temporarily easier supply situation in xylol, this condition is not expected to prevail very long. The tight position of basic products as well as allocations tended to hold the market for intermediates very firm.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 100.2 percent of capacity, the highest since the start of the war, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This represents an increase of 1.6 percent over the preceding week when the operating rate was 98.6 percent. In the corresponding week a year ago the rate was 98.4 percent.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	128.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Little change in tight supply situation. Less and less to be had for non-essential purposes. Large quantities continue to move to government stockpile for synthetic rubber. Aviation gasoline consuming material in heavy volume. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 10 indicate production from that source of 3,747,500 gallons of benzol, all grades.

Coaltar.—Consumers' demands at recent levels. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 10 indicate production from that source of 14,627,600 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Major utilities continue to take large quantities. Considerable call from railroads. Supply conditions remain tight. Quotations firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 10 indicate production from that source of 773,600 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Situation unchanged. Prices same.

Naphthalene.—Seasonally light demand for balls and flakes and heavy production continues to hold supplies of crude at fairly satisfactory level. Phthalic anhydride production schedule expected to call for large amounts of crude, which is under allocation. Contracts being written through September, 1943, contain usual quarterly revision clause. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 10 indicate production from that source of 1,632,000 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Allocations rule. War call heavy. Lend-lease shipments taking large amounts. Plastics and synthetic resins requirements in considerable volume. Little available for intermediates. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 10 indicate production from that source of 217,600 pounds of phenol.

Pitch, Coaltar.—No change in market position. Prices unaltered.

Pyridin. — Allocations rule with practically nothing available in spot market. Prices same.

Tar Acid Oil.—No new developments. No movements pricewise.

Toluol.—Supplies allocated. Priorities rule. Supply situation on derivatives remains short. Little available for non-essential uses. Quotations stabilized. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 10 indicate production from that source of 749,500 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Material under allocation. General limitation order in effect with prices stabilized. Easier supply situation temporarily, due to inventory control. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 10 indicate production from that source of 169,200 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Tightness continues to prevail for principal products in the coaltar bases market. Few inquiries appear to be turning up additional quantities of material. New orders are in evidence on various products, but apparently not all of these are being filled in full. Benzol is in good call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

—*Continued on page* 41

Naphthalene

The fact that naphthalene refiners are now engaged in writing forward business to September, 1943, at present price levels, contracts containing the usual quarterly revision clause, draws attention in the trade to this item.

A very tight supply situation was expected to develop this Fall but so far crude naphthalene is in better position in this regard than is the case with several other leading coaltar bases. The reason given by refiners for this is that production currently is very heavy and the demand for balls and flakes is seasonally light. This is not meant to convey that surplus stocks exist. The production schedule on phthalic anhydride is expected to consume large amounts.

While the government has not been a direct purchaser of crude, it has been taking refined naphthalene in considerable volume for protection of uniforms. Substantial quantities of refined are consumed yearly in moth control and the fur, grocery, and drug trades regularly take large amounts in the Spring.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page* 5

planned even greater acreage and production goals for the 1943 crop season.

Food requirements have changed since the first World War. In that conflict the demand was for wheat; now it is for meat. Of total lend-lease food purchases to date, meats come to $400,000,000; wheat to only $3,000,000.

Shooting for Fun

The grim realities of war are at last being brought home to the sportsman. Secretary Ickes has just appealed to the skeetshooters, duckhunters, etc., to make the great—for some, impossible—sacrifice of bending over and retrieving their spent shotgun shells and rifle cartridges because the nation can make use of the brass, steel, and other critical materials that go into their manufacture in making implements to fight the axis.

Offhand it would seem that skeet-shooting, duckhunting, and other sporting activities which use up vital materials that should be going toward winning the war are somewhat out of place in a nation in the midst of war, but officials haven't yet taken this view of it. Maybe later on they will change their stand, but right now it is permissible to waste these materials in this manner.

The United States has been in a fighting war for only ten months, and there are probably many things yet to be learned, but it would be interesting to know how much skeetshooting and other luxurious sporting activities were permitted to take place in Germany after she had had ten months of fighting a war. And it is that sort of regimentiation which we have to beat!

Soft Hogs—Short Bristles

The American pig is a much too pampered porker, and that is the reason why we have ben forced to depend on China in recent years for nine-tenths of our bristle needs.

For bristles to make good on the market, it seems, the hog must have led a strenuous life. He should be left out in the cold, so that his bristles grow long, and he should be made to work hard grubbing for roots. This gives the bristles the "livelineess" much prized by painters, says the National Geographic Society.

The pig can't be held to blame because his bristles are short and brittle, as he comes by his pampering naturally. The farm bloc has missed but few bets in the past ten years to make life easy for the hog-raisers. And free-ranging hogs are not hefty.

Army, Navy OK Advertising

The government's decision to give recognition to the necessity of advertising by firms substantially engaged in war production which have little or no products to offer to the civilians is being given broad application.

Already, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, has announced that it would permit deductions of reasonable advertising expenditures from the net incomes of corporations subject to taxes. It has now been announced also by the price adjustment boards of War and Navy departments and the Maritime Commission that they will give the same consideration to such expenditures in reviewing overall corporation profits.

The bureau and the boards recognize that it may be necessary for producers to keep their names and the names of their peace-time products before the consuming public in order to maintain their good-will and be in a position more effectively to regain their normal markets after the war is won.

Critical Balance Now

WPB announced recently that for the first time the supply and allocation of scarce materials have been brought into balance. This was made possible by the operation of PRP during the fourth quarter, but the idea should not be entertained that because balancing has been achieved there will be no further curtailment of civilian goods production.

Further heavy cuts in this field sometime after the first of the year are as much in prospect as ever, says WPB. And just to make the record complete, OPA adds that its rationing program is going to be expanded severalfold at about the same time. It is preparing an omnibus ration book to handle the expanded program.

Neither agency has given any hint of the commodities to be eliminated or controlled, but it is pretty definitely understood that imported foodstuffs such as coffee, cocoa and tea, and products which are in heavy demand for the army and the navy, including meats and possibly canned goods, would be uppermost on the list.

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U.S. Revenue Returns Show Gain in August

Collections of excise taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, for August, 1942, compared with August, 1941, as follows:—

Taxes Collected

	August— 1942.	1941.
Coconut, etc., oils processed.	$467,309.34	$2,696,723.52
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $3 per gallon	.....	.....
Gasoline	28,662,169.40	38,257,258.57
Lubricating oils.	4,081,516.94	4,604,854.60
Matches	572,501.25	3,792.40
Narcotics, including special taxes	26,000.59	38,360.20
Oleomargarin, special taxes..	198,368.92	234,190.84
Toilet preparations	.....	.....
Transportation of oil by pipeline	1,304,985.13	1,175,113.49
Total internal revenue	$681,667,158.10	$474,370,974.73

Quantities Taxed

	August— 1942.	1941.
Distilled spirits, domestic, tax gallons.	15,844,301	13,388,002
Distilled spirits, imported tax gallons..	816,242	873,359
Distilled spirits, rectified, proof gallons.	6,860,288	5,177,874
Oleomargarin, colored, pounds	65,364	45,775
Oleomargarin, uncolored	20,913,300	23,209,306

Coaltar Chemicals

—*Continued from page* 40

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—No new developments. Prices same.

Cyclohexanol. — Interest continues good. Supplies tight. Quotations steady.

Cyclohexanone.—Call active. No alterations pricewise.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Demand heavy. No change quotably.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Market position remains same. No change in prices.

Benzoic, Technical.—Conditions firm. No change pricewise.

Broenner's.—Tone and prices unchanged.

Cleve's.—Call for material at recent levels. Quotations show no change.

Fumaric.—No new feature in market. No movements pricewise.

Gamma.—Consumers' needs at recent levels. Prices confirmed.

H.—Market firm. Level of demand unchanged. Quotations same.

Maleic.—No change in rate of activity. Price structure steady.

Malic.—Tone unchanged. Prices unaltered.

Picramic.—Requirements unchanged from recent levels. Prices maintained.

Picric.—No new developments. Prices same.

Sulphanilic.—Material continues to attract good interest. Quotations confirmed.

Salicylic, Technical.—No new features in market. Prices show no change.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—No new developments. Position tight. Prices same.

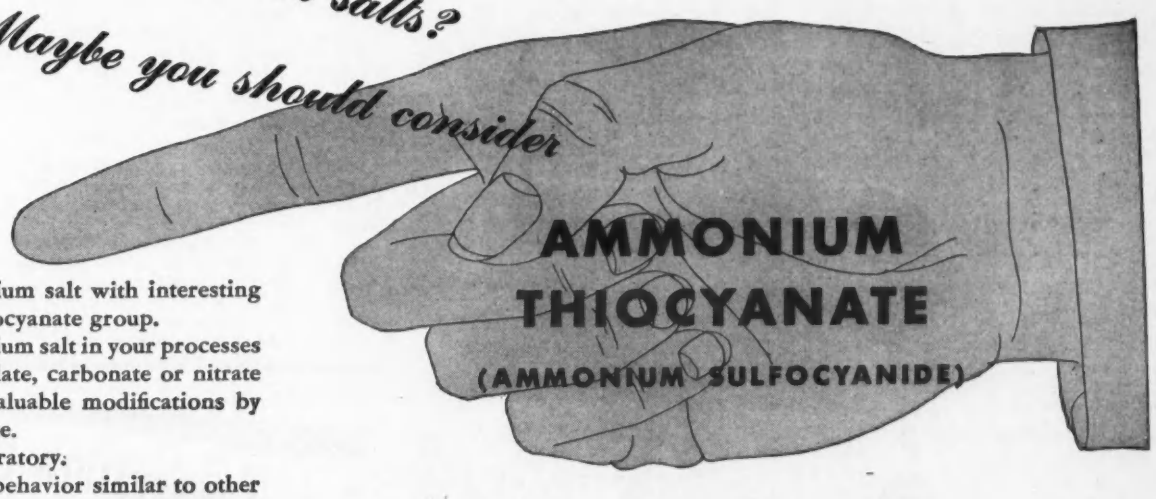
Alphanaphthylamine.—Call active. No change quotably.

Anilin.—Allocations rule. Supplies of oil and salts very tight. Prices same.

Anthraquinone. — Conditions unal-

Do you use ammonium salts?

Maybe you should consider



Here is a newly-available ammonium salt with interesting possibilities introduced by the thiocyanate group.

If you are now using an ammonium salt in your processes . . . such as chloride, acetate, oxalate, carbonate or nitrate . . . perhaps you will discover valuable modifications by substituting ammonium thiocyanate.

It is worth testing in your laboratory.

Ammonium thiocyanate has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but it also brings you all the variations of the thiocyanate group.

This group is remarkably stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

Koppers has recently placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of ammonium thiocyanate crystals and can now offer this chemical in quantity at substantial savings over former costs. Koppers can supply ammonium thiocyanate in crystal form having a minimum purity of 95%.

Test samples, quotations and other information sent on request.

KOPPERS COMPANY
Tar and Chemical Division
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KOPPERS

tered. Price schedules show no change.

Benzaldehyde.—Supplies tight. No change in level of demand. Prices steady.

Benzidin Base.—No fluctuation in demand. Supplies light. No change quotably.

Betanaphthol.—Position firm. Supplies scarce. Prices same.

Diethylanilin.—No new features. Quotations confirmed.

Dimethylanilin.—Interest good. No change quotably.

Dinitrobenzene.—Supplies remain tight with requirements in considerable volume. Price schedules steady.

Dinitronaphthalene.—Market position unaltered. Quotations unchanged.

Metaphenylenediamine.—Material in active demand. Available supplies light. Prices firm.

Nitrobenzene. — Supplies remain light. Much wanted. Material quotably steady.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Supplies short. No relief expected. No change quotably.

Phthalic Anhydride.— Material under allocation and use control. Factors report temporary surplus due to inventory control. Production schedules heavy. Price schedules steady.

Coaltar Colors

Outstanding developments were lacking in the market for coaltar colors last week as the call for dyes from mills working on government contracts remained at recent good levels. The dyeing of civilian goods continued to require little material. The opinion prevailed that any upturn in activity in the latter quarter would find coaltar color factors unable to supply needs of mills.

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Explosives Act License Qualifications Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The qualifications of applicant for license has been amended in the Federal Explosives Act, according to the Bureau of Mines, as follows:—

No license may be granted to any person, citizen, or alien, who may be prohibited from possessing, using or controlling explosives or component parts thereof by regulation or proclamation of the War Department or other Federal agency.

Every individual applicant and every partner, where a partnership is an applicant, must file with an application affidavits supporting his qualifications executed by at least two responsible citizens, preferably Federal, State or local officials. The affiants must not be connected with the applicant by blood, marriage or business relationship, except that one of the affiants supporting the application for a foreman's license may be the applicant's employer or an officer or agent of his employer.

The affidavits shall state the length of time the affiants have known the applicant, in what connection they have known him, and the affiant's knowledge and judgment as to the reliability and experience of the applicant in regard to explosives or explosives ingredients, as to his loyalty and friendliness to the United States, and as to his need for the license applied for.

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USA War Risk Policies To Be More Flexible

The War Shipping Administration has announced the procedure which has been established to provide flexibility under cargo war risk insurance policies provided by it. This procedure contemplates that a hearing will be granted by the Advisory Underwriting Committee of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters to any trade association or to any importer of cargo of B-1 shipping priority, or higher, who is unable to act through a trade association, as to any needed modifications in the policy form or regulations. Such hearing will be attended by representatives of the War Shipping Administration in cases where such attendance seems desirable.

The War Shipping Administration has issued supplement No. 3 to its general order No. 6, setting forth further regulations and conditions applicable to the war risk insurance open cargo policies issued by the War Shipping Administration. This general order serves to modify the existing open policy conditions in several important respects including the basis of valuation permitted under the policy and the amounts recoverable in event of total loss. It also serves to clarify the position of policy holders with respect to shipments between the territories and shipments to the territories from points outside of the United States.

---V---

'War Facts' Handbook For Speakers Available

Publication of a speakers' handbook on war production has been announced by the War Production Board. Title of the handbook is "War Facts." The handbook provides factual and authoritative data on all phases of the production effort, and is designed to answer questions on the production program frequently asked by speakers, research workers, and writers. Copies of "War Facts" are available from the Bureau of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, 1400 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Anthracite Chemistry Study Is Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

Senate bill 357 providing for establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region for investigation of the mining and utilization of antracite and for development of new uses and markets for the product has been reported to the house for passage by the committe on mines and mining.

An appropriation of $450,000 is authorized by the bill for setting up the laboratory, and $175,000 annually thereafter for maintenance and operation of the experimental station. The laboratory would be operated by the Bureau of Mines which would report to Congress annually on its activities. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to set up an advisory committee of six members to exercise consultative functions in connection with administration of the act.

As stated in the bill the laboratory would conduct researches and investigations in the mining, preparation, and utilization of anthracite and to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and extented markets and outlets for anthracite and its products. The laboratory would be planned as a center for information and assistance in matters pertaining to conserving resources for national defense; to the more efficient mining, preparation, and utilization of anthracite; and pertaining to safety, health, an sanitation in mining operations and other maters relating to problems of the anthracite industry.

---V---

DuPont Fire Kills Two

Two men died of burns and a third was injured when a mixture of nitrate and cellulose over which they had been working in the Arlington, N. J., plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. caught fire on October 12, and enveloped them in flames. Other workmen extinguished the blaze.

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Buy War Bonds

Obituaries

J. Parke Channing

J. Parke Channing, long prominent in the copper industry, died in Los Angeles October 11. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Born in this city, Mr. Channing was graduated from Columbia University in 1883. He developed and equipped the mines and reduction works of the Tennessee Copper Company, of which he was president from 1903 to 1908. Later he was vice president of the Miami Copper Company. He was president of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America from 1910 to 1912.

Frederick D. Whelan

Frederick David Whelan, son of one of the founders of the Whelan Drug Company and a former executive in that company, died of pneumonia October 15 in his home in Garden City, L. I. He was more than sixty years old.

The Whelan Drug Company developed from the industry of the seven Whelan brothers in Syracuse. Mr. Whelan was born in Syracuse and was graduated from Seton Hall in 1900. He entered the family business as a clerk to learn the trade, and advanced to the post of vice-president in both firms in 1919, the year after the death of his father, Michael W. Whelan.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Hopkins Whelan; a son, J. H. Whelan; a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Gibson; a brother, R. J. Whelan, and two grandchildren, Miss Anne M. Gibson and Peter M. Gibson.

Ellis P. Earle, president of the E. P. Earle, Inc., metals and minerals, this city, died in Montclair, N. J., October 13. He was eighty-two years of age.

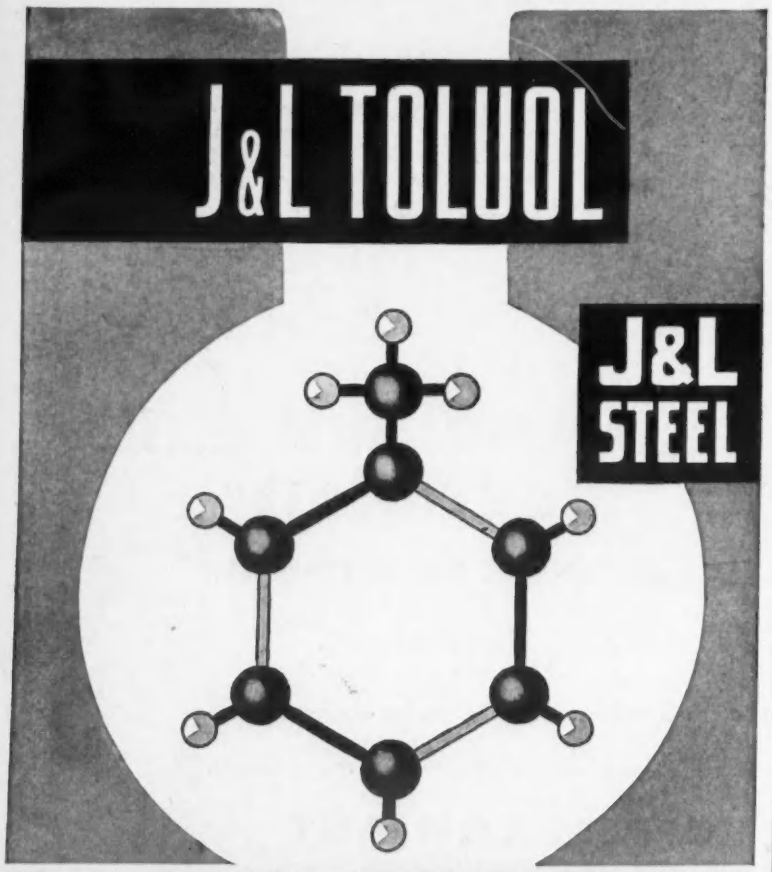
Charles Ervin, former traffic manager of The Texas Company, died October 14 in Jacksonville, Texas. He was sixty-two years old. He began his association with the company as a clerk in 1906 and became traffic manager in 1937. Surviving are his wife and a daughter.

Charles A. Holmgren, for sixty-years an employee of the Cleveland-Cliff Iron Company, at its mines in Ishpeming, Mich., died in Cleveland October 13. He was ninety-five years of age.

Charles E. Johnson, former traffic manager for the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, died in Van Nuys, Calif., October 10. He was seventy-three years of age. He had been with the Eastman Kodak and its predecessor, Eastman Dryplate & Film Company, for forty-six years previous to his retirement in 1935.

Harry Beaumont Twyford, retired manager of purchases for the Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation, this city, died October 13 in his home in Mahwah, N. J. He was seventy-four years old. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and two grandchildren.

Mitchell G. Rosengarten, retired member of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, which was subsequently merged with Merck & Co., died in Philadelphia October 14. He was sixty-nine years of age.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Largest manufacturers in the World of low temperature tar acids of the highest possible degree of purity and efficiency.

Pale 99/100% American duty free Cresylic Acid, distillation range about 208/235°C.

This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.

Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—

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"Garthlands," Reigate Heath,
SURREY, ENGLAND

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Intensified Buying Interest Shown in Lead and Zinc Pigments, Titanium, Fillers, Extenders, Solvents and Driers — Chrome Colors Steadied by Improved Domestic and Export Demand

Further notable spurts of buying in lead and zinc pigments, fillers and extenders as well as solvents and driers, together with a moderate improvement in the demand for dry and chemical colors, have characterized the paint materials market within the past week as mixers and other manufacturers of finished paints, varnishes and lacquers have sought to build up anew the various lines of finished products that have been steadily drained since the outset of the Fall by a notable expansion of outdoor painting operations in those sections of the country where moderate temperatures still prevail and where the paint-up campaigns of national, state and local paint organizations have continued to bear fruit on a large scale.

Though there has been a slight slowdown of outside painting in the regions where cold weather is already exerting a restraining influence, there has been much interior work in these areas and, while there has also been some decline in the painting of privately-owned buildings in some metropolitan areas, the diminution in these directions has been more than compensated for by an additional acceleration and amplification of painting on U. S. Army, Navy and other federal government properties.

Besides a keen buying interest, shown in litharge and other lead oxides, lithopone and other zinc sulphides and zinc oxides, titanium, lead titanate and orange mineral, there has been more business in the hitherto weak market for chrome colors, especially chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc yellow. In addition to a steadily growing export demand, domestic buying of these colors has increased to a considerable extent and there has been another halt in the price cutting on zince yellow as government orders have sufficed to keep all manufacturers of that pigment busy.

The potential market for paints also keeps elongating and broadening, as shown in the latest compilation on new building construction prepared by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. This reveals the total valuation of construction contracts awarded during September in the thirty-seven Eastern states as $723,216,000, or $2,188,000 more than that for the previous month and $99,924,000 ahead of that for a year ago. For the first three-quarters of this year, this authority adds, the total valuation of such contracts has been 35 percent greater than those for the corresponding period of last year.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh and 80-100 mesh, in bags, delivered, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 1c. to 5c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

Charcoal, softwood, granulated, in bags, delivered, $2.50 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	137.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Manufacturers of lead pigments are experiencing no difficulty in covering their October - November requirements, as they are finding ample supplies of metallic lead available, now that the stockpile of WPB's Metals Reserve Company is far greater than the federal government's war needs. Although WPB has recently reiterated that it is not contemplating any further easing of its remaining restrictions on the use of lead by non-essential consumers, the pig lead situation no longer exhibits any measure of tightness as it has been built up by a steadily mounting domestic production and expanding imports and maintained at satisfactory heights by a notable reduction in the takings of some of the erstwhile largest consumers. Zinc slabs, though not in as plentiful supply as pig lead, are likewise obtainable in moderate quantities.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from October 9 to October 16, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 9 to October 16, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Steadily increasing buying interest shown in this pigment. Stocks reduced commensurately. Prices firmly held.

Lead Titanate.—Further amplification of buying operations is noted. Supplies being lowered steadily. Tone strong.

Litharge. — Purchasing movement broadening. Prices strongly maintained.

Orange Mineral.—In greatly improved demand. Tone firm for this product. A steadier undertone prevails even for the hitherto weak molybdate orange.

Red Lead.—Movement of this pigment into consuming channels still expanding. Stocks being notably reduced. Prices well maintained.

Titanium Dioxide.—A brisk request is noted for this and all other titanium pigments, with the volume of current sales steadily mounting. Supplies adequate for making deliveries on old contracts. Pigment makers report that many consumers, whose inventories are now generally low, are clamoring for immediate deliveries. Market tone strong.

White Lead.—Continues in active demand, with buying movement steadily expanding. Prices strongly maintained.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Machine Shop Borings are "Pay Dirt" for Calco

In peace time or war, Calco's needs for iron of high purity mean that thousands of pounds of machine shop "waste" serve a highly useful purpose. We use this humble material in the production of certain dyes, aniline oil and several intermediates.

But there's more than one stiff requirement such material must meet before it qualifies for Calco's use. Depending on its application, it must conform closely to one of five different size specifications. For each use, the percentage of available iron must be uniformly high—and extraneous foreign matter in appreciable amounts means prompt rejection.

This naturally means that each lot of this important raw material must receive many and careful laboratory tests before it is used. For the simple reason that the quality of *all* Calco dyes and other products begins with the raw materials from which they are produced.

Calco Dyes are Better Buys
Calco

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey
Boston • Philadelphia • Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

RED YELLOW **IRON OXIDES** BROWN BLACK
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, New York
Established 1889

CHARLES B. CHRYSTAL CO., Inc.
18 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK - JERSEY CITY
MINERALS, CLAYS, COLORS
TALC, PUMICE, TRIPOLI, SILEX
KAOLIN, BENTONITE, WHITING, PRECIP. CHALK, RED OXIDES, EARTH COLORS
MANGANESE, ANTIMONY, TERRA ALBA, QUARTZ, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH
Send for Complete List

STEARATES
ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
Stocks at
• NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PHILADELPHIA • DALLAS • MEMPHIS • SHAWNEE, OKLA. • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • OAKLAND • SEATTLE • PORTLAND, ORE.
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ZOPHAR **GILSONITE**
ORE IS BOLD AND CLEAN. ALL SCREENED AT THE MINE
Melting points 275°, 305°, and 330° F.
Carload Shipments from Provo, Utah
L.C.L. Shipments from Brooklyn Warehouse
ZOPHAR MILLS, Inc.
Established 1846
112-26th STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS INC
DR. WILLIAM KRUMBHAAR, PRESIDENT
South Kearny, N. J.
PHENOLICS and MALEICS
FOR
NAVY

Zinc Oxide.—In constantly improving request with prices firmly held. Movement expected to be materially amplified as soon as synthetic rubber program gains momentum.

Driers

Stearates and palmitates are moving into consuming channels a little more briskly with the recent amplification of Fall painting operations in many, if not most, parts of the country. The limitation on the use of drying oils, recently imposed on the paint industry, whereby paint and varnish makers are held down in their takings for the remainder of this year to 80 percent of their consumption in specified three months' periods of 1940 and 1941, is causing no inconvenience as the current requirements of these interests are not yet running to greater volume. With naphthanates under complete allocation control, substitutes are being devised and are generally proving satisfactory.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Short fiber asbestos of Canadian origin continues moving steadily into the paint trade, with prices firmly held. A new source of supply has been found and is now being operated on a limited scale in the Rahn Lake region of Ontario. This is counted upon to supplement the output of the mines in the Thetford district of Quebec. In the long fibre material market, considerable interest is being shown in WPB's call for bids on Navy specification 17-1-6, the quantity wanted being designated as contract MW-443 and consisting of six pieces, each, of 1 by 18 by 37⅜ inches and 1 by 10¾ by 37⅜ inches.

Barytes.—A moderate movement is reported in this material. Stocks continue normal. Tone firm.

Charcoal.—Buying interest reaching fair size. Supplies light. A general downward price revision of approximately $2.50 per ton has been made by the leading producers, in order to conform to the General Maximum Price Regulation, after discovering that it had made one sale in March at the lower price level.

China Clay.—Steady call for both foreign and domestic grades. Supplies ample for current requirements. Tone steady.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Continues moving steadily into consuming channels. Stocks adequate. Prices stable.

Fuller's Earth.—Buying interest moderate. Supplies sufficient to meet current needs. Tone firm.

Graphite.—In brisk request. Stocks ample. Tone steady.

Gypsum.—Fair buying movement noted. Supplies moderate-sized. Prices well maintained.

Mica.—An active demand continues for both domestic and foreign grades. Stocks adequate. Tone steady.

Whiting.—Fair-sized movement reported. Supplies rather light. Prices strongly maintained.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Government and normal consumers taking material in considerable volume. New price ceiling established October 3.

Butyl Alcohol.—Normal and secondary under allocation. Activity good. New ceiling price on normal established October 3.

Butyl Acetate.—Position tight. Some factors accepting business only from holders of medium and high priorities. Butyl alcohol allocations reflected in market tone. New price ceiling on normal established October 3.

Cellulose Acetate.—No new features. Quotations unchanged.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Demand good. Price schedules confirmed.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Active inquiry. No change quotably.

Diethyl Phthalate.—Consumers' requirements in considerable volume. Prices same.

Diethyl Carbonate.—Inquiry good. No movements pricewise.

Ethyleneglycol.—Supplies allocated. No change quotably.

Film Scrap.—Market devoid of new features. Quotations show no change.

Triphenyl Phosphate.—No change in market position. Prices stabilized.

Naval Stores

Business in Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine was rather quiet on the whole last week. At times there were reports that inquiries concerning rosin were received more numerously, but transactions were generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities after the active purchasing a while back when the trend of prices was upward. Many consumers and dealers were apparently still disposed to curtail purchases or hold off for a time pending further developments at Washington in the matter of parity prices for farm products as well as tax and other legislation.

A generally firm tone continued to be noted in primary centers despite the reserved attitude of buyers. The slowing down of trade was apparently regarded by sellers as likely to prove only temporary as consumption in various industries is still believed to be large, particularly in the case of rosin. In such circumstances offerings in primary markets were generally

Carbon Black's Comeback

A slight gain in the movement of carbon black into consuming channels within the last month may be the prelude to a spirited "comeback" for this material that may carry it again to the production and sales peaks attained two and three years ago, respectively, as the synthetic rubber production program, now only crossing the starting line, gets well under way.

For, although sizable amounts of carbon black are normally consumed in the making of paints, fully 90 percent of its usage is in the manufacture of rubber. When stocks of natural rubber were impounded as strategic materials by the Army and Navy Munitions Board and our foreign trade was virtually ended by the exigencies of the war, the carbon black industry suffered a severe setback. Since then, a new and fairly extensive use of carbon black has been developed in the form of pigments designed to reduce the glare on airport runways and for darkening windows in preparation for air-raid blackouts. But, with its principal employment thus cut to tenuous proportions, business in this commodity has receded to ebb-tide levels within the past year.

Now, however, it begins to look as if the tide had turned. For September, shipments of carbon black are reported to have amounted to 25,378,000 pounds, as compared with 24,016,000 pounds for August while shipments of gas black were also slightly larger. And they have expanded much more since the outset of this month.

WE RECOVER YOUR
SOLVENTS & THINNERS
from • Sludge • Waste • Wash • Spoiled Lacquers, etc.
Each customer's shipment, whether one drum or a carload receives PROPER and SEPARATE treatment. Write to:—
SOLVENTS RECOVERY SERVICE
1019 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
or
HAMMOND CHEMICAL SERVICE,
241 Brunswick St., Hammond, Ind.
SOLVENTS RECOVERED BY
THE LOFGREN PROCESS

Another Vital Raw Material by TAMMS

No. 680 MINERAL BLACK
Used in manufacture of U. S. Gov't camouflage paints. Blacker than lamp black. Specific gravity 2.49. 1 lb. will hide solid 300 sq. ft. Infra-red reflectance reading only 3.1%. Fineness of grind 99½%—through 325 mesh. *Prompt shipment!*
TAMMS SILICA CO., 228 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

light or moderate during the week, and with stockpile prices maintained there seemed to be little likelihood, in the opinion of some, of any setback of importance in open market quotations in the near future, especially as the period for a slowing down of operations in the woods is approaching.

Reports in regard to the labor situation were also of a kind to have a strengthening effect upon sentiment in selling quarters regarding the outlook for production during the remainder of the current season, to say nothing of next season, when the labor situation promises to become more serious than it is now.

Turpentine.—Purchasing in the local market was generally limited to comparatively small quantities to fill current needs, consumers being disinclined for the time being to provide for future requirements. The tone here was steady or firm in company with the primary situation.

Savannah, Oct. 16.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday*	...	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	64	8,200	236	226	25,262
Wednesday	64	4,500	193	89	25,368
Thursday	64¼	1,350	110	1	26,475
Friday	64½	250	43	193	25,325

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Oct. 16.—Turpentine stock, 16,700 barrels.

Chicago—October 16

Turpentine is slow. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 81c.; single drums, 79c.; single barrels, 84c.

London, Oct. 16.—Turpentine, 87s. per cwt.

Rosin.—Changes in local quotations were generally narrow in the absence of wide price movements in the South where offerings of all grades were comparatively light. There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry here, but such transactions as were noted did not involve important quantities.

Savannah, Oct. 16.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—*Sat.	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	...	$3.25	$3.25	$3.30	$3.30
D	...	...	3.33	3.34	3.34	3.35
E	...	...	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47
F	...	...	3.46	3.47	3.48	3.49
G	...	...	3.46	3.47	3.48	3.49
H	...	...	3.46	3.47	3.48	3.50
I	...	...	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.50
K	...	...	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.50
M	...	...	3.48	3.49	3.50	3.50
N	...	...	3.48	3.49	3.50	3.50
WG	...	...	3.52	3.53	3.53	3.53
WW	...	...	3.52	3.53	3.53	3.53
X	...	...	3.52	3.53	3.53	3.53
	Barrels					
Sales	...	...	478	265	73	109
Receipts	...	...	744	290	207	436
Shipments	...	...	279	1,354	225	693
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	86,075

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Oct. 16.—Rosin stock, 163,019 barrels.

Chicago—October 16

Rosin is quiet. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.55 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.77; M grade, $4.79; W.W. grade, $4.83.

London, Oct. 16.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Production moving steadily into consuming channels. Spot supply apparently small. Market firm.

Pitch.—Business fairly active. Local supplies generally light. Prices firm.

Rosin Oil.—Fair movement of moderate lots to local and other consumers. Firm with basic material.

Tar.—Selling schedules stationary. Market tone firm. Demand good.

Tar Oil.—Contract movement steady. New business fairly active. Prices maintained.

Shellac

Control of stocks and uncertainties surrounding the future of imports and the quantities to be available for other than strictly military usage have combined to keep the shellac market a highly unsatisfactory affair. Nowhere near the amount of goods wanted by the consuming industries has been available and conditions have seemed to suggest that there will be no early relief from the lack of supplies which the war has caused. The price position of the market has remained identical with that set up by the trade in consultation with OPA authorities.

Dry Colors

Although the market for dry and chemical colors may well be described as "spotty," inasmuch as some lines are exhibiting notable improvement in activity while others remain quiet, the volume of business in the aggregate is showing some measure of expansion and prices are being fairly well maintained, with an absence of such price cutting tactics as had previously been practiced in chrome colors, notably in zinc yellow.

Alkali Blue Toner.—Continues in moderate call. Stocks light. Prices well maintained.

Bone Blacks.—In fair request. Supplies adequate for current requirements. Tone stable.

Carbon Blacks.—Movement is expanding, with current sales running well above those for September. For the latter month, shipments of carbon black amounted to 25,378,000 pounds, as compared with 24,016,000 pounds for August. Production of gas black for September is shown to have reached only 31,999,000 pounds, compared with 33,924,000 pounds for the previous month. Stocks at the end of September have exhibited an increase of approximately 6,600,000 pounds, having climbed from 212,456,000 pounds, at the close of August, to 219,077,000 pounds. A further and much more pronounced increase in activity is looked for when the synthetic rubber program gets further under way.

Cadmium Colors.—Except for an occasional light movement of stocks on hand, the market for these colors is virtually at a standstill, with production halted by WPB's General Preference Order No. M-65, which practically prohibits the use of cadmium in pigment making.

Chrome Colors.—Improvement in the domestic demand for these colors, developing simultaneously with a further amplification of the South American call for them, has removed the principal cause for the keen competition which recently resulted in a price cutting campaign in which all the manufacturers engaged. A steadier tone now pervades the market for chrome green and chrome yellow and also for zinc yellow chromate, wherein the downward price revisions had carried the quotation from 17.35 cents to 16½ cents, then to 15½ cents, thereafter to 15¼ cents and, only a week ago, to 15 cents a pound.

Synthetic Resins

Chlorinated Rubber.—Supplies continue light, as production has been virtually halted. Except for the business of disposing of stocks on hand to essential industries, there is now no movement of this material.

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Solvents.—In view of the granting by WPB of another extension of the date, when strict allocation would become operative, until December 31, there is a fairly free movement of these solvents under B-2 ratings which permit consumers entitled to that rating to obtain them at the rate of 100 percent of the base consumption period.

Ester Gum.—A fair call is noted for this material. Stocks adequate for current requirements. Prices well maintained.

8 reasons why most interior water-thinned paints contain zinc sulfide pigments

1 EASY MIXING . . . No difficulty in manufacturing. Zinc sulfide pigments incorporate easily. No prolonged mixing or grinding. Smoother paints—fewer agglomerates.

2 HIGH HIDING . . . The nature of the vehicle in paints of this type enhances the hiding value of zinc sulfide pigments.

3 UNIFORMITY . . . Uniform plant batches of paint obtained with uniform New Jersey Zinc pigments.

4 GOOD PACKAGING . . . With a properly formulated emulsion, zinc sulfide pigments are stable in the package and stand alternate heating and freezing.

5 SERVICEABLE FILMS . . . Zinc sulfide pigments do not hinder the binder from coalescing to form well-knit films. Makes for good washability.

6 GOOD COLOR . . . Zinc sulfide pigments produce whites which compare favorably with other paints in your line. An excellent base for clear, bright tints.

7 EASE OF APPLICATION . . . Paints made with zinc sulfide pigments stay with the brush and work easily.

8 LOW COST . . . All the above factors, plus high value per dollar of pigment involved, give economical paint for manufacturer and user.

Our Technical Service Division will be glad to discuss formulations and to send samples of pigments upon request.

ALBALITH 332,335,392,836 (Lithopones)

CRYPTONE ZS-830 (Technically Pure Zinc Sulfide)

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET New Jersey Zinc NEW YORK, N.Y.

Polyvinyl Resins.—Under the terms of WPB Order M-10, all vinyl polymers, generally used as rubber substitutes, have been placed under complete allocation control, in view of the rubber shortage, on and after November 1.

Varnish Gums

A slightly more active movement of these natural resins to varnish makers has been noted within the past week. Most of the current purchasing is in Manilas, Dammars and Kauris. Virtually the only arrivals of consequence for some time past have been in the Congo copal group and these have consisted of unsorted material. Sorted lines of Congo copal are so rare as to be all but unobtainable. Prices are being well maintained at the ceilings tentatively imposed by OPA last spring. It should also be noted that the demand for alcohol spirit solubles continues well in excess of the supply. No action has yet been taken on the proposed new set of regulations on maximum prices and additional allowances for increased ocean freight rates and War Shipping Board insurance rates on importations after June 1.

Asphaltum.—With stocks of domestic grades proving adequate for current requirements and with shortages noted only in some of the imported lines, the market for this gum keeps fairly active. Prices are generally well maintained.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Despite the uncertainties surrounding the probable action of farm products price arbiter in fixing a ceiling for this product of dried milk, leading domestic producers continue very strong in their views pricewise and have generally marked their prices up to a basis of 20 cents a pound for the 20-30 mesh and 20½c. cents for the 80-100 mesh grades. Meanwhile, however, some lots are being offered at levels ranging from a half cent to a cent and a half below these figures and a range of 19-19½ cents more nearly reflects the potential market. Until this vital matter of a price ceiling has been fixed, few of the largest consumers will be desirous of placing sizable orders. The largest producers, however, take the attitude that, despite this dearth of new business, they are justified in naming 20 cents and 20½ cents, as there is no prospect for an amplification of the recently muchlowered domestic productive capacity until after the turn of the new year. Argentina casein is temporarily at a standstill, as no permits are now being granted for importations and most of the Argentine material recently offered has now been absorbed and taken off the market.

Glues. — Buying movement continues active in hide glues. High grade goods in this category are still scarce, with prices for all grades well maintained. Bone glues, on the other hand, are in plentiful supply but devoid of more than a light inquiry.

- - - —V- - -—

Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., has announced that Gordon Gray Jones will make his headquarters in Cleveland. Mr. Jones formerly acted as sales manager of defense materials at the company's main office in Boston.

A Reasonable Assumption

We number among our regular customers many of the largest consumers of zinc oxide in the country; they have been with us for many years; it may be that their patronage is inspired solely by the quality of our products. Perhaps they like our *way* of doing business. On the other hand, their preference for ST. JOE Lead-Free ZINC OXIDES may be born of a combination of the two factors mentioned above. Whatever the reason may be, if we are able to satisfy others, chances are that we could fulfill your requirements equally well.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MADE BY THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES

N.P.V.L.A. Issues Program of Papers

—Continued from page 7

words, although the members of the association will not assemble to hear the proceedings and may take their own time about reading them, the several items have been listed as though they would actually have a chronological sequence.

Here is the list:—

Wednesday, October 28

Greetings from National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, H. R. Northrup, secretary; Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, M. W. McCarthy, president; Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, J. F. McMenamin, retiring president.

Address, Ernest T. Trigg, of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, Inc., president.

"The Control of Critical Materials," Dr. D. P. Morgan, Deputy Chief of the Chemicals Branch, War Production Board.

"Priorities and Allocations," George H. Priest, jr., consultant, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"The Salvage and Conservation of Chemicals in Industry," S. Donald Perlman, executive chemical director, Industrial Salvage Section, of the War Production Board.

"Protective Coatings in the War Effort," E. H. Bucy, chief, protective coatings section of the War Production Board.

Reports of Committees:—
- Arbitration, R. O. Walker, of the Thibaut & Walker Co., Long Island City, N. Y., chairman.
- By-laws, H. M. Howard, of the Thibaut & Walker Co., Long Island City, N. Y., chairman.
- Calcimine and Water Paint, Dr. Carl Iddings, of Prescott Paint Co., Staten Island, N. Y., chairman.
- Clean Up and Paint Up, Dr. R. A. Plumb, of the Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich., chairman.
- Memorial, A. F. Voss, of the *American Paint Journal*, chairman.

Questions and answers.

Thursday, October 29

"Containers," Laurence Kiefer, secretary, trade sales division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; E. E. Hoffman, director, industrial finishes division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"Transportation—A Factor in Concentration," E. A. Leveille, chairman, traffic committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"The Scientific Section—Technical Developments in 1942," Dr. H. A. Gardner, director of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"Price Stabilization," Neil Staebler, price executive, Building Materials Branch, Office of Price Administration.

"Procurement Policy in the War Effort," Dewey L. Pierce, Procurement Policy Division of the War Production Board.

"Manpower in the War," Collis Stocking, deputy chief, Industrial and Agricultural Employment Division of the War Manpower Commission.

Reports of Committees:—
- Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A., F. J. Sampson, Sampson Paint & Color Company, Richmond, Va., chairman.
- Legislative, William J. Pitt, De Vilbiss Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio, chairman.
- Roof Coatings, R. A. Gaines, of the Philip Carey Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, chairman.
- Simplification, E. D. Peck, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, chairman.
- Tariff, J. V. Thompson, of Thompson & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman.
- Traffic, E. A. Leveille, chairman.

Question and answers.

Friday, October 30

"The Conservation of Industry," L. E. Holland, of Smaller War Plants Corporation, chairman.

"Imported Materials in the Paint Industry," George S Brady, Materials Section, Board of Economic Warfare.

"Our Largest Customer," Paul S. Kennedy, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J., chairman, National Industrial Finishes Committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"Trade Sales Trends," T. J. Campbell, of the Valspar Corporation, chairman, National Trade Sales Committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"Your Contribution to Victory," Reuel W. Elton, secretary of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

"Leadership in Service," Frank L. Sulzberger, of the Enterprise Paint Company, chairman, Executive Committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Reports of Committees:—
Credits and Collections, Wm. L. Lang,

of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, chairman.
Membership, Class A, H. B. Almond, of the McCloskey Varnish Works, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Class B, T. J. Campbell, of the Valspar Corp., New York, N. Y., chairman.
Save the Surface, C. W. Eastwood, of the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I., chairman.
Trade Marks, Charles J. Caspar, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, chairman.
Unfair Competition, Charles J. Roh, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J., chairman.
Report of Nominating Committee.

---V---

Plastics Specifications Streamlining Planned

—Continued from page 4

shown a gain of 640 percent from 1929 to 1941.

Dr. Gordon Kline, of the National Bureau of Standards, who returned recently from England, told the meeting about conditions there and said that plans were being formulated for the swapping of technical information between the two countries.

Brig.-General William H. Harrison discussed the needs for various plastics, and commended the society for its extensive research over the past years. He told of the efforts that were being made to supply the necessary plastics to the Signal Corps of the ordnance and other branches of the armed forces.

Announcement was made of the formation of a Canadian section of the society. Commander R. L. Philipps, of the U. S. Navy, added that the society had received a Navy citation for its achievements in replacing critical materials.

---V---

New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual joint Christmas party with the New York Production Club in the Biltmore December 10.

Limestone Exception To ODT No. 25

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Defense Transportation October 15 revised suspension provisions under general order ODT No. 25, requiring permits for the movement of Great Lakes commercial vessels engaged in domestic transportation. An order, suspension order ODT 25-2, announced October 15, revises an earlier one, suspension order ODT 25-1, in respect to vessels transporting two types of commodities. These are blast furnace fluxstone or open hearth stone intended for use in the manufacture of iron or steel, and limestone intended for use in the manufacture of chemicals. The new order suspends permit requirements for "vessels of the self-unloader belt type" used in moving these two types of materials, whereas the earlier order suspended the provisions for "vessels, other than the self-unloader belt type," used in moving the same materials.

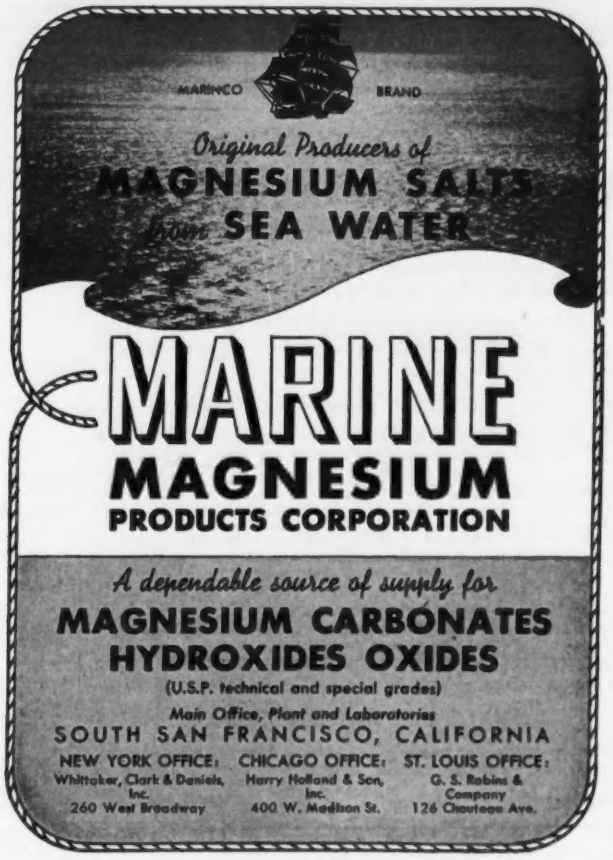
---V---

Vinyl Coated Fabric, Paper Advisory Group Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Pyroxylin and Vinyl Resin Coated Paper and Fabric Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. E. H. Bucy, chief of protective coatings section of the Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

L. E. Carpenter, L. E. Carpenter & Co., Newark, N. J.; Frank V. Friedlander, C. R. Whiting Co., Hackensack, N. J.; G. M. Jackson, Western Shafe Cloth Company, Chicago; F. J. McCormick, Permatex Fabrics Corporation, Jewett City, Conn.; W. E. Masland, Masland Duraleather Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and Walter V. Shearer Plastic Coating Corporation, Holyoke, Mass.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Bids Wanted

Alcohol Ethel:—20,000 wine gals., General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, schedule 6619, openings November 2.

Aluminum Scrap:—63,027 pounds, sealed bids are wanted by the Salvage Officer, Q. M. C., Barksdale Field, La., invitation QM 894-S-43-6, openings October 21.

Batteries:—13; sealed bids are wanted by the Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Insurance Exchange building, Denver, Col., invitation 84-194, openings October 15.

Burlap Scrap:—10,000 pounds, sealed bids are wanted by the Supply Dept., Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., catalog B-790, openings October 20.

Calcium Carbide:—100,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, schedule 6606, openings October 28.

Calcium Chloride:—20,800 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, schedule 6606, openings October 28.

Chemicals:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, invitation 63, openings October 30.

Cleaner:—6,000 gals., Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington, invitation 1051, openings October 26.

Coaltar:—20,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, schedule 6619, openings November 2.

Coaltar Pitch:—4,500 pounds, Regional Procurement Officer, Treasury Department, 76 Ninth avenue, N. Y. city, invitation 97-682673, openings October 19.

Creosote Oil:—10,000 gals., General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, schedule 6619, openings November 2.

See Page 32

Dental Supplies:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; invitation D-24, openings October 21.

Derris:—800 pounds, Division of Purchase Sales and Traffic Department of Agriculture, Washington, invitation 381-43, openings October 20.

Glue Liquid:—Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington, invitation 1101, openings October 19.

Gypsum Calcined:—2,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, schedule 6606, openings October 28.

Hospital Supplies:—Procurement Division Veterans Administration, Washington, invitation 36, openings October 26.

Metal Scrap:—66,000 pounds, sealed bids are wanted by the Quartermaster Salvage Department, Ft. Eustis, Va., invitation QM 258s-43-7, openings October 20.

Mixed Ferrous and Nonferrous:—20,000 pounds, Sealed bids are wanted by the Supply Department, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Catalog B-790, openings October 20.

Petrolatum:—5,310 pounds, Procurement Division Veterans Administration, Washington, Perry Point, Md., and Hines, Ill., invitation 88, openings October 30.

Riboflavin:—Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington. (Vitamin B or G); announcement FSC 997, openings October 26.

Salt Rock:—5,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, schedule 6606, openings October 28.

Sodium Nitrate:—400,000 pounds, for dynamite, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, schedule 6620, openings October 19.

Thiamine Hydrochloride:—Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, announcement FSC 998, openings October 26.

Tin Scrap:—11,836 pounds, sealed bids are wanted by the Salvage Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Barksdale Field, La., invitation QM 894-S-43-6, openings October 21.

Vitamin C:—Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, announcement FSC 996, openings October 26.

Water Gas Tar:—14,500 gallons, Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., invitation 23-29464, openings October 22.

Zinc Stearate:—74 one-pound containers, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, Hines, Ill., invitation 90, openings October 23.

Landen Wins Commission

John Hains Landen, son of C. J. Landen, of the Landen Putty Works, who enlisted in the Marine Corps approximately a year ago, has been commissioned as a second lieutenant, 12th R.O.C., and is stationed at Quantico, Va. Prior to entering the Marines, Lieutenant Landen was junior traveling auditor for Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati.

Carbon Black Allocation Laid on Furnace Type

OPD Washington Bureau

A complete allocation system for furnace-type carbon black, effective November 1, has been established by the director general for operations in general preference order M-244, announced by WPB October 16.

This material is the most important pigment used in compounding synthetic rubber. Facilities for production of carbon black from natural gas are less than the amount needed for current and prospective needs.

Persons seeking authorization to accept delivery are required to file form PD-600; while those seeking authorization to make delivery are required to file form PD-601. Purchase, delivery, and use of 100 pounds or less of furnace-type carbon black to any one person in any one month are exempted from the restrictions of the order.

Reeves Marks 50 Years With C.B. Hewitt & Bros.

To celebrate his fiftieth anniversary with C. B. Hewitt & Brothers, Inc., of which he is president, Frederick L. Reeves was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered to him in the offices of that company in 23-25 Greene street, this city, October 5.

Mr. Reeves, now in his eighty-second year, is still active in the management of the glue, boxboard and paper enterprise founded by C. B. Hewitt, a relative of Peter Cooper Hewitt, into whose service he entered Octobr 4, 1892. Subsequently, the business was conducted by a brother of the founder and, still later, by another brother, George F. Hewitt, and his son. Mr. Reeves succeeded to the presidency when the company was incorporated nearly a score of years ago.

Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Reeves moved at an early age with his family to Newark, N. J. He was educated in the public schools of that city and at a military school in Worcester, Mass. His first business experience was gained while with a button manufacturing concern in this city. In 1882 he migrated westward, but returned to New York ten years later to become affiliated with the Hewitt firm.

General Electric Shifts Plastic Sales Heads

General Electric Company's plastics department has announced that A. C. Treece, head of the Chicago sales office, will move to Pittsfield, Mass., where he will work on a special assignment in the manufacturing division, and that T. E. Giblin, assistant manager of sales, has been transferred from Pittsfield to the Chicago sales office.

Glidden Moves N.Y. Office

The Glidden Company, paint manufacturers, Cleveland, has moved its New York division headquarters from Long Island city to 4201-11 Tonnelle avenue, North Bergen, N. J. Ralph Bennett is manager of the New York division.

William H. Scheel, Inc., dealer in waxes and gums, has moved to 38 Franklin street, Brooklyn.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Linseed Oil Reduced by Crushers—Cottonseed Oil Consumption in September Below Expectations—Lard Prices Up to New Ceilings — Hogs Weaker — General Market Firm

Business in the general market for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases continued quiet last week. Inquiries were rather numerous in some instances but as in recent preceding weeks actual transactions were curtailed by allocations and other restrictions now applying to purchases and sales of many commodities. The prevailing tone remained firm. Many products are still in light supply and where no scarcity exists, offerings are limited by government restrictions.

There were few changes in quotations. The recently advanced ceiling prices for lard became effective early in the week. Linseed oil was reduced by crushers. The monthly government cottonseed report showed that consumption of refined oil in September was smaller than had been expected.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—Firm at the ceiling. Importations of kernels light in recent months. Little oil available. Inquiries noted.

Castor, Dehydrated. — Quotations maintained at former levels. Consumption apparently liberal. New orders subject to recent allocation ruling.

Chinawood. — Situation remained firm. Little doing owing to lack of supplies. Under full allocation November 1.

Coconut.—Quiet and nominal here owing to scarcity. Similar conditions reported in outside markets.

Corn.—Remained firm, crude and refined. Offerings light at ceilings. Little available among resellers.

Cottonseed. — Purchasing generally limited to moderate lots. Quotations maintained. Tone steady.

Mustard. — Quotations maintained. Tone firm. Output moving steadily on contracts.

Oiticica.—Inquiries noted but little free oil available and market quiet. Tone firm.

Olive.—Consumers of edible oil in market for moderate quantities. No pressure of offerings. Quotations maintained. Foots scarce and nominal.

Palm.—Prices stationary and mainly nominal. Spot supplies generally light. Fair inquiry.

Peanut.—Firm tone noted in all markets. Crude offerings still generally light. Quota peanut prices recently advanced five to eight dollars per ton.

Perilla.—Little available on spot. Market quiet and nominal.

Rapeseed.—Quiet in absence of offerings. Under complete allocation November 1.

Sesame.—Local market apparently bare of supplies. Reports of sales on Pacific Coast recently at 15c. per pound, tankcars. Factory consumption during first half of 1942 only 192,000 pounds.

Soybean.—Situation still featured by light offerings from producers. Fairly active inquiry. Quotations maintained. Bean prices moved within narrow limits.

Price Changes

Advanced

Lard, 90c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.7	191.4	191.3	173.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 16

Steady and firm market tendencies are observed in most grades of vegetable oils, while sellers hold firmly to recently prevailing levels. Ruling prices are:—Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, 8c. per pound, nominal. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots; Peanut oil, crude, 13c. to 13⅛c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, 11¾c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 16	Closing Oct. 9.
Dec.	$1.67	$1.61	$1.61⅜	$1.66⅝
May	1.70⅝	1.65⅝	1.65⅝	1.69⅝

San Francisco—October 14

Fair trading in both paint and edible vegetable oils.

Castor.—No. 1 at 17c. per pound, Coast, drums. Dehydrated, unbodied, 20c.; bodied, 21c. Offerings good.

Chinawood.—Nominal quotation here is 37½c. per pound, tankcars.

Coconut.—Named at 8c. per pound, in tankcars. Supplies light.

Cottonseed, Bleachable.—Trade's interest fair. Quoted at 14.15c. per pound in tankcars.

Oiticica.—Quoted at 23c. to 25c. per pound in drums, liquid basis, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Sesame.—Business passing here at 15c. per pound in tankcars, prompt shipment, crude basis.

Soybean.—Crude named at 12.65c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

Linseed Oil

The local market was easier. Fair contract movement. New business quiet.

Linseed Oil.—Local quotations were reduced two points by crushers last week. Tankcars ranged from 12.4c. to 12.6c. per pound. Quotations on oil in drums varied, according to seller, the price quoted in some cases being less five-tenths of a cent per pound for drum shipments. Business was quiet, although there were reports of a somewhat better inquiry at times for small or moderate lots.

Changes in flaxseed prices in domestic markets were comparatively narrow. Demand for cash seed was fairly active. Favorable reports were

Oilseeds

Although the government crop report for October showed some decrease in the estimated yield of soybeans, peanuts and cotton as compared with the report issued a month earlier, the losses were not sufficient to cause any important change in prospects. The indications continue to point to an extremely heavy increase in production over the previous year, when the output of the four principal oilseeds was also very large.

Estimates of the oil production for the current season from these crops, in some cases, run above 4,000,000,000 pounds, as compared with 2,600,000,000 pounds in the previous season. On this basis the production of fats and oils of all kinds from domestic materials in the 1942-43 crop year, it is estimated by some, may approximate 12,000,000,000 pounds which would be about sufficient to offset increased exports on lease-lend account and decreases in imports, due to the war.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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drum lots or C/L
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Available in either cake or flake form
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RUFATS
(Hydrogenated Fatty Acids)
WILSON & CO. INC
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
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CH — clear, light liquid — Titre °C, 21-25
CW — clear, white liquid — Titre °C, 11-15

FATTY ACIDS	PRINCIPAL USES	CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
		Acid No.	Saponification No.	Iodine No.	Titre °C
Cocoanut Fatty Acid Replacements					
1. Fatty Acid Blend C	Soaps, shaving creams, shampoos	198-208	200-210	95-105	21-25
2. Fatty Acid Blend CH	Lightest colored soaps, shaving creams, shampoos; dry cleaning soaps	198-208	200-210	95-105	21-25
3. Fatty Acid Blend CW	Lightest colored soaps, shaving creams, shampoos; dry cleaning soaps	198-208	200-210	80-90	11-15

received concerning the quality of the seed arriving at terminal points in the Northwest. Reports from Canada were also rather favorable, both as to quantity and quality of the crop.

Crop accounts from Argentina were more or less conflicting but the conditions there are apparently better than they were recently. According to one estimate 68,400,000 bushels remain in Argentina compared with 43,846,000 bushels a year ago.

Minneapolis, Oct. 16.—There is little to be said of the linseed oil market for the past week. There was perhaps a shade improvement in fill-in business covering requirements from November 1 to May 1, but no general interest in offers. In fact, there is nothing much in the daily news to stir the interest of buyers insofar as the more distant future is concerned. Most buyers want to know what the seeded flax acreage will be next year and although they may enlarge their orders after the turn of the present year to cover month to month requirements they are not apt to contract for long deferred shipment for the balance of the crop year.

Shipping instructions are fair to good, showing some decline compared with recent weeks. Crushers continue to operate at full capacity to utilize their oil storage space in favor of elevator space for flax.

Quotations on tankcar lots 12.4c. per pound, cooperage carlots 13.3c. per pound, warehouse lots 13.7c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	4,500,000	5,100,000
Since Sept. 1	35,720,000	34,150,000

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Some moderate interest is present in both tankcar and drum lots of linseed oil, but apparently the turnover is light with trading fairly dull. Prices as posted same as last week. Quoted:—Tankcars, 12.7c. per pound; drum car lots, ex mill, 13.6c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 14c.

London, Oct. 16.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—The local market was steady. A fair movement was reported on contracts.

Minneapolis, Oct. 16.—Demand for meal eased slightly and currently is only fair. Crushers continue in a well sold-out position and have only occasional car lots for sale on track. These offers are usually taken very promptly at full prices. There is some inquiry for shipment after the turn of the year but it is not as aggressive as it has been. Crushers have much more than the ordinary total of meal contracted for shipment up to the end of March so are not aggressive sellers for delivery at any time.

Re-sellers are trying to get rid of some of their holdings for shipment after the turn of the year at prices slightly under those quoted by the crushers. They find a fair demand for their offerings.

Shipping instructions are fair to good and the out movement continues heavy.

Quotations on carload lots, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, nominally $32.50 for shipment up to the end of the year; for 1943 shipment, $33 to $33.50. Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	9,440,000	9,080,000
Since Sept. 1	79,720,000	68,462,000

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The market for linseed meal is firm. Those needing material find little available except at strong to higher prices, and inquiries are active. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $34 per ton; car lots, $34 to $35; less than car lots, $36 to $37.

Flaxseed

Fluctuations in flaxseed prices in domestic markets were generally within small limits.

Minneapolis, Oct. 16.—Flaxseed receipts picked up sharply during the week ending today and because of dominishing storage space the demand for day to day offerings slowed down gradually. Failure of boats to arrive on schedule at the head of the lakes handicapped merchandisers as well as crushers and there being very little storage room available there buyers were forced out of the market temporarily. Local crushers took care of most of the flax, but gradually relaxed in their bidding until Iowa and Southern Minnesota seed was selling at the government prices. Buyers paid premiums for the better class of northern seed but on the poorer stuff bid only the government price.

Montana seed is showing good quality, as does most of the North Dakota. Average of moisture test has been moving downward steadily for the past two weeks until now it is fairly low. Local crushers would like to buy more freely, but lack the storage space necessary. They prefer to save what space they have left for the better type of northern seed. Receipts proved very liberal compared with year ago figures. Due to the embargo against movement to this market except under the permit system shipping advices are dropping.

Trade in futures was eratic through the week but averaged good. Up until today the country was selling quite freely while crushers took most of the offerings. There was some recovery of hedges against sales in the cash department but the demand was not aggerssive enough to maintain a firm tone.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$2.40	$2.44	$2.46¾
*Monday	...	...	...
Tuesday	2.40	2.43	2.46½
Wednesday	2.40	2.44	2.47½
Thursday	2.40	2.44½	2.47¾
Friday	2.46¼	2.45¼	2.48½

* Holiday.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
This week	1,113,000	501,400	74,200	35,000
Since Sept. 1	9,674,000	5,145,000	907,200	538,200

Buenos Aires, Oct. 16.—Flaxseed, $1.26⅞ per bushel. Exports this week, 16,000 bushels to the Continent. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	9,211,000	16,795,000
United Kingdom	1,790,000	2,022,000
Continent	580,000	977,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	126,000	1,321,000
Totals	11,707,000	21,115,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	25,393,000
Previous week	25,393,000
Last year	24,606,000

Hull, Oct. 16.—Flaxseed, Calcutta, £22 per ton; Bombay £25.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures remained dull here. Southern markets for crude oil generally firm.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Cottonseed Oil.—The market here for refined oil futures was an extremely quiet affair, traders still being disposed to hold off for further developments. The principal event of the week was the publication of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. The report was disappointing from a bullish viewpoint, the indicated consumption during September being only 279,213 barels, instead of 310,000 to 325,000 barrels as some in the trade had expected. In August the consumption was 281,410 barrels, while in September last year 281,060 barrels were consumed.

The visible supply showed an increase during the past month of 475,000 barrels which compared with an increase of 448,000 barrels in the same month last year. The total visible at the close of September was 1,222,700 barrels against 1,180,400 barrels a year ago. The government cotton crop report for October was taken by some as pointing to a production of cottonseed oil of 3,200,000 barrels to 3,450,000 barrels for the current season. Southern markets for crude oil were generally firm. The recent advance in the lard ceiling of 90 cents per 100 pounds became effective last week. Vegetable products which compete with cottonseed oil were generally firm. Hog receipts increased and hog prices declined sharply at one time, the weakness being attributed by some to predictions of new ceiling prices for hogs at a considerably lower level.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 13 to October 16, inclusive, comprised 21 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	13.88 bid
December	13.90	13.80	13.88@13.90

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Firmness prevails in the cottonseed oil market in general, while buyers are showing a liking for more material than they are able to get in some cases. Offerings are limited. Ruling prices are:—Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car

lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Oct. 16.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 49s. per cwt.; crude, gyptian, 39s.

Cake and Meal.—An increased inquiry for meal was noted in some parts of the South. Offerings generally light. Tone steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—October 14

With towns and schools declaring cotton-picking holidays to aid farmers in harvesting their bumper cotton crop, harvesting is reported progressing fairly well in the southeast. Weather has been favorable and very little "off color" meal from rain damage is anticipated.

Cottonseed meal containing 8 percent ammonia, is quoted at the OPA floor level at $35.30 per ton in lower southeast while prices range higher in the upper cotton belt, equal to the freight differential.

Quotations on peanut meal at Georgia-Alabama producing points are made at the floor basis for November at $35.10 per ton.

Memphis—October 15

Scattered trading continues in crude cottonseed oil at 12⅝c. per pound, Valley basis. Meal, 41 percent, $35.80 per ton; demand good. Hulls, $6 per ton, mill points; most mills sold weeks ahead; demand continues excellent. Trading in crude soybean oil very heavy this week at the ceiling price of 11¾c. per pound; most mills sold ahead. Peanut oil continues in demand at the ceiling of 13c. Peanut meal, $33.30 to $35.80 per ton, Southeast; offerings light. Weather continues ideal. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
October	$35.00@35.50	$35.25@35.60
December	35.40@35.75	35.65@35.80

Fatty Acids

Castor Oil.—Steady inquiry for moderate lots of this fatty acid from makers of cosmetics and shampoos. Raw material in light supply and firm.

Coconut Oil.—Inquiries noted from soap makers and other consumers. Business hampered by inadequate supplies of raw material. Quotations mainly nominal.

Cottonseed Oil. — Output moving steadily to local and outside consumers. Quotations maintained.

Linseed Oil.—Makers of resins, driers and soaps in market for moderate lots. Tone firm.

Myristic Acid.—In light supply and firm. Quotations nominal. Fair inquiry.

Palm Oil.—Increased inquiry noted from makers of various compounds. Raw material firm. Acid quotations steady.

Red Oil.—Firmer owing to tight position of raw material. Steady contract movement. New business fairly active.

Stearic Acid.—Buying interest stimulated to some extent by firmer position of raw material. Quotations maintained.

Chicago—October 16

Contract and new order business is good in most grades of fatty acids. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tank-car; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; cocoanut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18c. to 18½ c.p., drums, car lots; 18½ c.p. to 19 c.p., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Primary situation firm. Local supplies moderate. Inquiry fairly active. August consumption 882,000 pounds; July 915,000 pounds. Factory and warehouse stocks close of August 6,541,000 pounds.

Menhaden.—Purchasing of refined oil limited to small or moderate lots for prompt shipment. Supplies generally light. Tone firm.

Sardine.—Local trade in refined oil continued along narrow lines, consumers still being disinclined to anticipate. Market remained firm.

Whale.—Local refined supplies generally light. Trade quiet. Quotations mainly nominal.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—Oct. 14

Crude menhaden oil quiet following the recent active purchasing for government account at the ceiling of 8.9c. per pound, which would make the price on the basis of 7¾ pounds to the gallon equal to 68.75 cents per gallon here. Little oil offered. Refined oil quoted at 10.9c. per pound for light pressed and 11.9c. for white bleached.

San Francisco—October 14

Crude California sardine oil has been on the upward trend, with new sales reported this week at 64 cents per gallon in tankcars, following business during the previous period at 62 cents. In the interim, bookings were also made at the 63-cent level.

One of the largest weekly catches on record was made for the seven days ending October 8, when a total of 43,342 tons of sardines was turned in at the processing plants. Nearly half of this quantity was caught in the Southern area, the balance at San Francisco and Monterey. The catch this year is running neck-and-neck with the totals last year at this time, being only a few hundred tons apart. The season to October 8 has accounted for 188,649 tons of fish, while on October 10 a year ago the posting was 189,076 tons.

Rough weather is now hampering fishing operations and the catch at the moment is light, it is heard.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Movement apparently sufficient to prevent any accumulation of supplies. Spot offerings limited. Tone firm.

Lard.—Local cash market fairly active. Offerings generally light. Hog marketing larger and expected to further increase in near future.

Stearin.—Fairly active inquiry on spot. Supplies generally light. Tone firm.

Tallow.—Inquiries received more numerously. Contract deliveries steady. Offerings light on spot. Market remained firm.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—New business in fats and greases is fairly good, with buyers exhibiting a tendency toward brisker takings, while offerings are strictly moderate. The result is a firm undertone. Ruling prices are:—Choice white grease, 8⅞c. per pound; stearin, prime, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound. Following is a lard price record, per 100 lbs., for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 16	Closing Oct. 9
Cash	$13.80	$12.90	$13.80	$12.90
Oct.	13.80	12.90	13.80	12.90
Dec.	13.80	12.90	13.80	12.90

Animal Oils

Degras.—Demand fairly active. Market firm. August production 1,257,000 pounds; consumption 1,192,000 pounds. Factory and warehouse stocks close of August 5,214,000 pounds.

Lard.—Moderate lots of all grades in fairly active request. Spot stocks apparently light. Prices firm.

Neatsfoot.—Firm with raw material. Imports light in recent weeks. Inquiry good. Some grades scarce. Prices mainly nominal.

Oleo.—Fairly active demand from local and outside consumers. Spot stocks light or moderate.

Tallow.—Fair movement on contracts and new orders. Tone firm.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Animal oils fairly active. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13¼c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. to 14c.

Waxes

The market continued to be a narrow affair so far as waxes were concerned. Most importers reported replacement costs at levels entirely a discouragement to future importations. Official authority was very slow in granting any import licenses and seemed not disposed to remove their present strictures in that respect. Reduction in production of civilian goods was expected to have an adverse effect on wax consumption. New agents appear periodically but more often than not their prices are on an f.o.b. point of shipment basis, not c.i.f. New York. The net landed cost of goods could not be figures without specific knowledge of marine rates, war risk insurance and other charges.

Flaxseed Crop Estimate Revised Upward Oct. 1

The Department of Agriculture estimate as of October 1 of the 1942 flaxseed crop was 42,682,000 bushels. This compared with an estimate a month earlier of 42,513,000 bushels and with a production last year of 31,485,000 bushels. The increase of more than 35 percent for 1942 as compared with 1941 is due chiefly to an increase of 39 percent in the acreage for harvest this year.

Details of the October 1 estimate with respect to the several producing states follow:—

	Bushels Yield per acre	Bushels Indicated production
Illinois	14.0	126,000
Michigan	11.0	88,000
Minnesota	10.0	17,260,000
Iowa	12.0	3,036,000
Missouri	7.5	45,000
Wisconsin	12.0	120,000
North Dakota	7.5	9,240,000
South Dakota	10.5	3,864,000
Nebraska	9.5	38,000
Kansas	8.0	1,776,000
Oklahoma	7.0	210,000
Texas	11.5	288,000
Montana	8.0	2,720,000
Idaho	7.0	28,000
Arizona	22.0	352,000
Washington	15.0	30,000
Oregon	12.5	25,000
California	18.0	3,636,000
United States	9.6	42,682,000

Cottonseed Crushings Up

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 to September 30, 1942, and 1941, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1942	Tons 1941
Receipts	1,242,060	1,156,974
Crushed	622,793	528,472
On hand Sept. 30	701,195	759,031

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1942	Pounds 1941
Produced	189,981,000	163,868,000
Shipped	141,191,000	133,085,000
On hand Sept. 30	90,601,000	79,756,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1942	Pounds 1941
Produced	113,454,000	96,784,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand Sept. 30	199,396,000	178,271,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1942	Tons 1941
Produced	265,766	228,162
Shipped	309,333	219,324
On hand Sept. 30	146,533	173,282

Hulls

	Tons 1942	Tons 1941
Produced	152,807	135,947
Shipped	133,784	132,415
On hand Sept. 30	63,141	154,971

Linters

	Bales 1942	Bales 1941
Produced	181,006	151,550
Shipped	127,258	172,209
On hand Sept. 30	97,043	102,195

Zinc M-Order Appeals Must Be Filed by Oct. 22

OPD Washington Bureau

Appeals by manufacturers for relief from the restrictions imposed by zinc order M-11-b issued by the War Production Board must be filed in WPB's field offices, beginning October 22, by the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 16. The regulation also requires the use of form PD-500 when filing an appeal.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

E. A. BROMUND COMPANY
Beeswax
Carnauba Wax
Ceresine Wax
Ozokerite Wax
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
BArclay 7-8445 Est. 1880

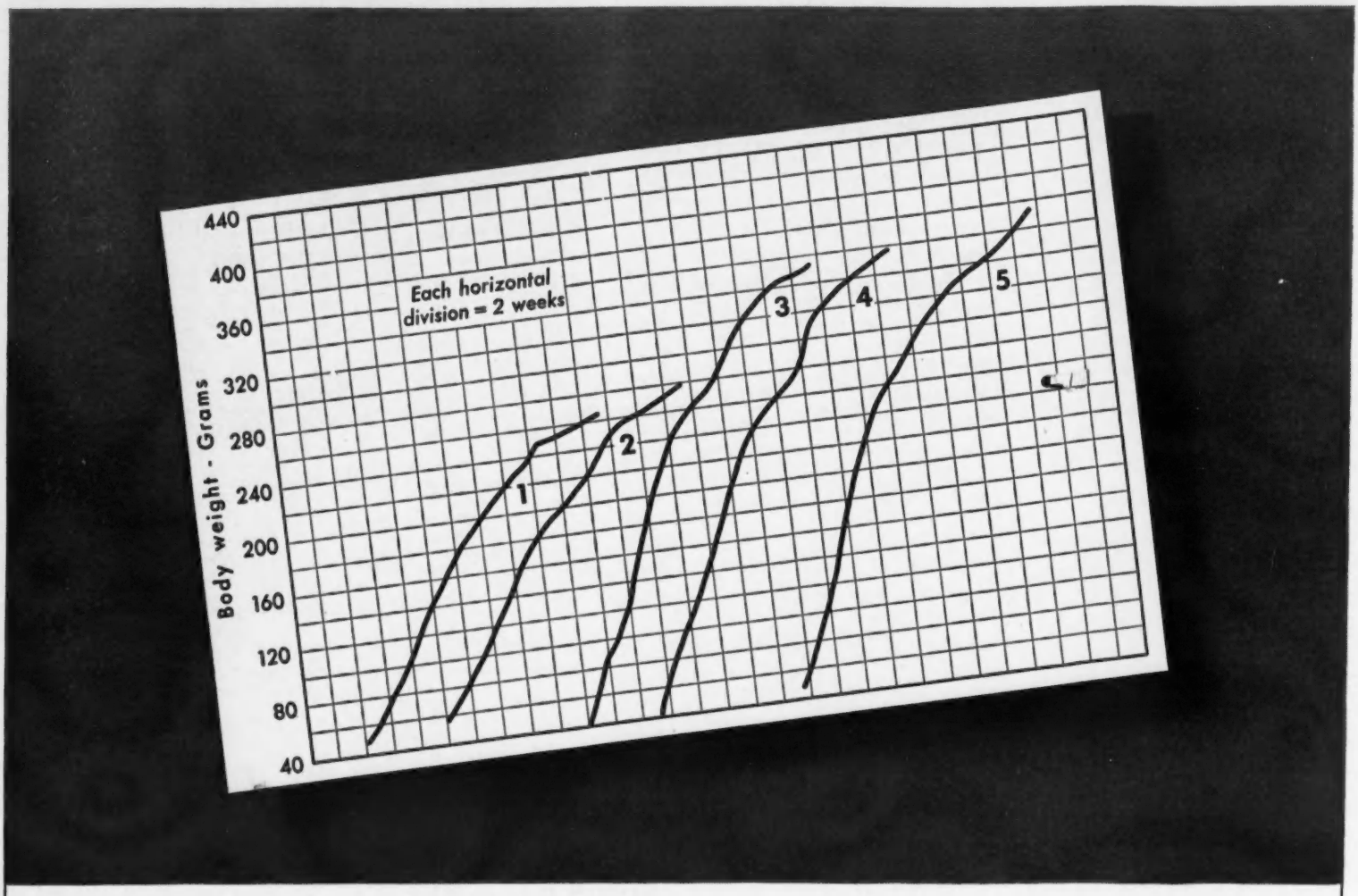
ZINC, U. S. P MAGNESIUM STEARATES ALUMINUM, Mono-, Di-, Tri-, Stearate CALCIUM
Uniform Quality, for All Uses
THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

AMORPHOUS WAXES
DISTRIBUTING and TRADING COMPANY
INCORPORATED
444 Madison Avenue New York City
Phone: ELdorado 5-0776

Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
(RED OIL)
A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837 ASHLAND 4-8251
FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J. CABLE: GROSSRAY

AMCON AMORPHOUS WAXES
Melting Points 100° F. to 200° F.
Penetration 2 to 180
COLORS:
BLACK, AMBER, YELLOW, WHITE
AMCON TRADING CORPORATION
29 Broadway New York, N. Y.

THE BRODÉ CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal) New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
Codes: Yoppe, Robinsons, Bentleys A B C, 5th Edition Peerless



THE RELATIVE VITAMIN B COMPLEX VALUE OF YEAST EXTRACT TYPE 3

(Growth curves of male rats for 20-week periods)

GROUP 1. B-Complex free basal ration plus 200 mg. Dry Brewers' Yeast per rat per day.

GROUP 2. B-Complex free basal ration plus 66 mg. Type 3 Extract per rat per day (one-third of amount of Brewers' Yeast fed to Group 1).

GROUP 3. B-Complex free basal ration plus 400 mg. Dry Brewers' Yeast per rat per day.

GROUP 4. B-Complex free basal ration plus 133 mg. Type 3 Extract per rat per day (one-third of amount of Brewers' Yeast fed to Group 3).

GROUP 5. Normal Ration

In each case, the response of a given amount of Dry Brewers' Yeast was paralleled by that of only one-third as much Type 3 Extract.

Standard Brands Yeast Extract 3 Times as Effective as Brewers' Yeast

The rat growth curves shown here demonstrate clearly the Vitamin B Complex values of Standard Brands Brewers' Yeast Extract Type 3.

You will notice that in each test case, Type 3 Extract is equal to 3 times as much dry Brewers' Yeast.

Since the purpose of Yeast Extract manufacture is to concentrate *all* of the B Complex vitamins as closely as possible in the same proportion as in the original Brewers' Yeast, these rat growth curves prove how effectively this is carried out in making Standard Brands Yeast Extract Type 3.

The Fleischmann Laboratories have spent years studying the Vitamin B Complex and its components. We offer you and other food and drug manufacturers interested in Yeast Extracts the help of our experience and technical skill. There is no obligation.

STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

Pharmaceutical Division • *Special Products Dept.* • *595 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.*

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Absorption Spot Lots Firms Mercury—Mercurials Strong—Vitamins Demand Large—Treasury Asks Silver Sale Legislation —Stay of Gold Mine Closure Sought

Demand for drugs and fine chemicals continued vigorous and covered broad and steadily enlarging consumer requirements last week. Stocks were mainly conservative and surplus supplies were virtually an unknown entity.

Quicksilver on spot became firmer on absorption of most stocks in hands of local dealers. Mercurials were in strong position, held there by excellent demand and the strength of raw materials.

Vitamin products continued to be very active features in local trade and although the price position still tended in favor of buyers, the demand showed every promise of expanding.

Strychnine was strongly placed because of the raw material difficulty concerning replacements. Quinine consumption by military forces built a substantial volume of withdrawals. Some trouble was reported concerning the return of broken packages to producers, the return being for stock-piling purposes to prevent emergency shortage.

Production of industrial alcohol in whisky distilleries in 1943 was expected to reach 240,000,000 gallons and virtually every gallon will support production in connection with the war program.

Production of gold salts was expected to be maintained notwithstanding the War Production Board's order closing the major mines. Twenty-one senators petitioned the President for a stay pending the development of man-power projects and their allocation.

Silver sales out of un-earmarked government stocks was demanded by the Trseaury Department. It requested enabling legislation. Silver salts continued to be priced at levels prevailing when bullion was far under current levels.

Acetanilide.—Market slightly quieter. Less demand for sizable quantities. Business of moderate size very good. No signs of pending price unsettlement. Output meeting call very well.

Acetone.—Price position clearly defined. Governed by recent OPA action. Present stocks fair. Outlets active. Some complain that ceilings are on low side.

Acetophenetidin. — Outlook favorable for expanding requirement to meet Winter needs. Producers' position fairly satisfactory on production. Little merchandise in hands of outsiders. Prices very steady.

Acid, Acetic.—The U.S.P. qualities get good call. Needs met with fair promptness. Only control on price is GMPR set-up of Office of Price Administration.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic. — Distributors show trend toward increasing Winter reserves. Active season forecast. Present deliveries on reasonably prompt basis by producers. Quotations well maintained.

Acid, Arsenous.—U.S.P. call normally active. No surplus of supplies. Needs being met well. Quotations on very firm basis.

Acid, Ascorbic. — One prominent producer expects increased production soon to relieve supply situation materially. Betterment being achieved already. Demand at high levels. Lend-lease buying prominent factor in absorbing factory output.

Acid, Benzoic.—Production curbed by allocation of raw material to leading manufacturers. Constant, steady flow of orders reported. U.S.P. goods show little reserve stock accumulation.

Acid, Boric.—Quiet, as regards new market conditions. Consumption very good. Output better. Stock-piles gain moderately but steadily. Prices display full stabilization.

Acid, Citric. — Rationing of production on voluntary basis by producers stretching not too ample reserves of manufacturers. Amazing interest displayed in each substitute as it appears. Tests often reveal unsuitability of many. But a real interest exists as result of stock shortages of genuine item.

Acid, Fumaric. — Buyer interest at excellent levels last week. Some revival in demand noted. Situation returned to normal position. Prices clear of unsettling influences.

Acid, Gallic.—Market strong and active. Stocks short and signs fail to suggest gain in available supplies. Demand maintained at excellent levels. Prices fully strong.

Acid, Lactic. — Broad trading in U.S.P. goods. Prices firmly entrenched. Competition rarely noted. Supply situation not too good.

Acid, Mandelic. — New business very good. Delivery position of producers very good. Prices display steady qualities. No price competition locally.

Acid, Nicotinic. — Demand never better. Heavy call on domestic ac-

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
237.1	237.1	237.1	222.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Iodine in Russia

Should Germany take the Russian oil field at Baku, the Soviet iodine industry would pass into the hands of the conqueror. The spearhead directed at Baku has been halted of late but the danger remains real.

Russia developed domestic iodine to prevent ever again going short of stocks in war time. The shortage in 1914-1918 was acute. Iodine was found in borax springs at Baku as far back as 1909, but exploitation of the supply was not begun until 1928.

Lake Bejuk-schor, near Baku, and two channels that carried petroleum wastes to the Caspian Sea in that year were found to contain a store of 297 tons of iodine at a concentration of 67 milligrams per litre up.

The Chemical Pharmaceutical Trust determined that 150 tons per annum could be produced for a number of years. The experimental works at Baku in 1928 produced 8.2 pounds per day and improved equipment raised it to 35 pounds. Last reports put the output at 500 pounds per day.

Iodine production is yet another Soviet project designed to produce home needs but which German arms threaten with extinction.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHEMICAL KESSCO PRODUCTS SPECIALTIES

Manufacturers of

GLYCERYL MONO STEARATE
Pure and Self-emulsifying

DIGLYCOL STEARATE
Diglycol Oleate, Diglycol Laurate

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO OLEATE
Laurate, Stearate, Myristate, etc.

SUN SCREEN BASE

INSECT REPELLENT No. 4

ACID EMULSIFIERS
Cosmetic and Industrial Grades
Other Esters to Meet Individual Requirements

For use as:
CARRIERS, ADDITIVES, EMULSIFIERS, BINDING AGENTS, COATING MATERIALS and for other purposes

KESSLER CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Established 1921
DELAWARE AVENUE and MIFFLIN STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MERCURY
ask BERK

- PRIME VIRGIN MERCURY
- REDISTILLED MERCURY
- CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE
- WILSON'S MIXTURE BLUE
- MERCURY OXIDES (Yellow and Red)
- MERCURIC IODIDE RED
- MERCURIC NITRATE
- PHENYL MERCURY COMPOUNDS
- WHITE PRECIPITATE
- MERCURY CYANIDE
- CALOMEL

F. W. BERK & CO., INC.
Wood Ridge Mfg. Division . . . Wood Ridge, N. J.
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
U.S.P.
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd Street, New York City

VITAMIN PRODUCTS
FISH LIVER OILS—CONCENTRATES
THE ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES COMPANY
111 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Stauffer
CREAM OF TARTAR
TARTARIC ACID
BORIC ACID • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHURIC ACID
CAUSTIC SODA • WHITING • TARTAR EMETIC • LIQUID
CHLORINE • SULPHUR • SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE • TEXTILE STRIPPER
STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. CHICAGO, ILL.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE U. S. P.
POTASSIUM SULFATE N. F.
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE N. F.
POTASSIUM ACETATE U. S. P.
SODIUM CHLORIDE U. S. P. and C. P.
SCHUYLKILL CHEMICAL COMPANY
2346-54 Sedgley Avenue - Philadelphia, Pa.

POLYALCOHOLS
ATLAS
MANNITOL
Viscosity Control of Oil Modified Resins
ARLEX
(Atlas Commercial Sorbitol Solution)
Softener and Conditioner
Arlex—Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Industrial Chemicals Dept. Wilmington, Delaware
Save Metal Help Delivery
Return Drums to Atlas

count. Good interest for lend-lease purposes. Price tendency still favorable for buyers. Every effort made to raise output.

Acid, Nicotinic Amide. — Demand more concentrated than recently. Gains in sales noted. Price position in favor of buyers. Production has gained some.

Acid, Pyrogallic. — Production controlled by limitations on raw materials. Call strong and active. Deliveries behind consumer needs.

Acid, Salicylic.—Little material in secondhand market. Producers pushed to cope with excellence of consumer needs. Output apportioned in accordance with normal takings of buyers. Prices firm.

Acid, Tannic.—No change in strong market. Much larger output could be readily absorbed. Dependent on finding sufficient raw material. Quotations rule in great strength. No competition.

Acid, Tartaric. — Consumption at high levels. No surplus of stocks to meet call. Production curbed by raw material insufficiencies. Price position under close voluntary control by manufacturers.

Adeps Lanae.—OPA sets official price ceilings, f.o.b. works. Ceilings on returnable drums, car lots, are:—USP, anhydrous, cosmetic grade, 35c. per pound; pharmaceutical type, 33c.; USP hydrous, 32c. Item selling below ceilings, some quarters. Readjustments being figured, according to producers' statements.

Alcohol.—Whisky distillers' alcohol production, 1943, expected to reach 240,000,000 gallons of industrial material. Every facility of nation pushed strongly to speed and raise production to meet constantly growing requirements stemming from war. Synthetic rubber factories to consume huge quantities in addition to other absorption of output by war industries.

Alpha Tocopherol. — New business excellent. Old consumers reorder in large quantities. Strong, basic position of demand shows no sign of change.

Aloin.—Leading producers report stabilized prices. Demand maintained with little day-to-day shift in call. Raw materials given firm primary market support.

Ammonia Salts.—Most deliveries made without concern for allocation restrictions. Under tacit permission of Federal authority. Demand good entire group in excellent volume. Values firm.

Amyl Acetate.—Broad demand and inquiry. Stocks not overly abundant except for deliveries against old sales. Strong undertone and prices.

Antipyrene.—Demand steady but routine last week. Buyers get fairly prompt deliveries. Output maintained well. In full flow at moment. Prices show strength.

Apomorphine.—Some gain in sales reported by wholesale distributors. Good, steady call reaching producers. No real need goes unsatisfied.

Bay Rum.—Not easy to get ample supplies from primary market to spot. Keeps stocks on low side. Prices uniformly high. Specially in distributive quarters.

Benzocaine. — Present production meeting current needs well. Outlook favors maintenance of surplus limited in size. Prices firm to strong.

Berberine.—Demand less last week. Down mainly to jobbing size. No easing of price position. Market definitely on firm side.

Betanaphthol.—Movement up to normal. Reserves kept very conservative by absence of larger output from factories. Prices show substantial stability.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Considerable diversion of metal to production formerly utilizing Far Eastern tin. May ultimately change entire market picture on salts. At moment, reserves in advance of consumption.

Bismuth-Ammonia Citrate.—Supply jeopardized by two factors. Scarcity of citric acid and reduced deliveries of same. Allocation order involving ammonia. Makes for strong market regardless of demand.

Borax.—Likely that any sudden increase in demand will be met. Output maintained at mines. Stockpiling possible under Federal permission. Current prices substantially firm.

Bromine and Bromides.—Consumption excellent. Output maintained at high levels. Out movement to buyers keeps unsold reserved low. Prices firm to strong.

Brucine.—Almost nominal market. Caused by restrictions on renewal of raw material supplies. Also need for strychnine, derived from same source. Strong position.

Butyl Acetate.—Steady under effective ceiling by OPA. Stabilization sought believed attained. Some complain set-up prevents warranted profit

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on some materials. Differentials blamed. Demand running high.

Butyl Aldehyde.—Inquiry brisker. Larger quantities involved. Market of strong undertones prevails. Prices thoroughly well held.

Butyl Carbinol.—Prices maintained in steady position. Little shift in general position of firmness. Demand good.

Butyl Chloride.—Fairly wide call for substantial quantities finds firm prices, firm undertones, little competition.

Cadmium.—Metal and salts active. Broad, substantial need. Limited reserve stocks. Prices strongly supported.

Caffeine.—Production from damaged coffee proposed by local financiers. Investigation of possibility of consuming market afoot. Item receiving far more attention than in first World War. Matter of price ceiling still unsolved by open announcement by OPA. Demand for citrated item seasonal.

Calcium Gluconate.—Leading producers meeting good demand with reasonable promptness. Market firm in undertone and price.

Calcium Glycerophosphate. — Full schedule confirmed by leading producer. Demand about normal. Stocks kept reasonable in size.

Calcium Hypophosphite. — Rather narrow market at moment. Demand of routine size and variety. Undertones continue firm.

Calcium Lactate.—The USP in quiet, steady request. Prices tend firmer due to lack of exceptional stocks, raw material.

Calcium Mandelate.—Deliveries on very good basis of promptness. Call reasonably broad. Some tendency toward expansion. Prices firm.

Calcium Pantothenate.—Call very steady. Shares favorable place held by all similar products. Firm undertones maintained.

Calcium Phosphate. — Medicinal grade gains strength on betterment of spot demand. No tendency toward price shading. Reserves fair in size.

Calcium Sulphocarbolate. — Rather quiet last week. Demand irregular for more than moderate quantities. All needs being supplied with fair degree of promptness.

Camphor. — No surplus supply. Ready market for total produced, this country. Producers maintain steady, level price position. Last change was decline, despite heavy need and consumption.

Camphor Monobromate.—All raw materials on scarce side. Demand up moderately. Prices gain strength. Reserves low.

Castor Oil.—No change in strong but unsatisfactory position, raw materials. Quotation basis indeterminate as to eventual cost of landed supplies. Sole known cost on beans is price f.o.b. primary market shipping points. Demand for oil excellent. Unsold reserves on low side.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Castor oil firm to strong. Offerings moderate. Inquiry good. Prices are:—Gold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chloral Hydrate. — Prices range more than usually broad. Reports vary as to ability, potential buyers, to get offers of prompt delivery. Old customers' position not too bad. New business not easy to place. Distributors report moderate stocks.

Chloroform.—Demand for technical braces at substantial levels. USP doing well, too. Production under check because of raw material position. Prices very firm.

Cinchonidine.—Supply controlled by need to conserve raw materials. Tendency toward increasing demand well defined. Possible production in Central America reported.

Cinchonine.—Position identical with Cinchonidine, above.

Cinchopen.—Call sustained at recent levels. No particular pressure from buyers at moment. Good demand at firm prices.

Cocaine.—Good relations with primary market seem to assure sufficient raw material. Transport problem still prevails. Some improvement noted.

Codeine.—Seasonal consumption already rising as distributors come to spot for replacement of supplies. Allocation of production strict under voluntary regulations.

Codliver Oil.—High prices asked for oil still held in Iceland. Unsold reserves, old crop oil, on short side. Some consignment oil held here. Deliveries out of same to Mexico get prices higher than in United States.

Corn Syrup.—Sugar situation keeps consumption of syrup at high levels. Broad, high demand at fully maintained quotations.

Corrosive Sublimate.—All needs being met without too much difficulty. Orders substantial, active with occasional gains.

Coumarin.—Considering raw material situation, consuming requirements being met well. Stability of prices a feature. No surplus supplies, first or second hand market.

Cream of Tartar.—Movement steady out of stocks of moderate size. Production remarkably well maintained, considering raw material difficulties and uncertainties.

Creosote.—Seasonal demand building up. Buyers find deliveries restricted because of lack of normal producer reserves. Prices in strong position.

Ephedrine.—Gains in demand maintained. Position would be one of substantial shortage if synthetic production were not available. Seasonal activity in sight.

Fish Liver Oils.—Leading buyers well covered. Current activity conservative. Believed many transactions go through under ceiling prices. Ceiling values did not release expected activity. Producer supplies adequate.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Shark liver oil still a buyers' market. Position unchanged for weeks. Little purchasing outside of Government buying. Shark fishing in doldrums owing lack of demand for livers. This is the shark season here.

Formaldehyde. — Military requirements absorbing large quantities. All possible purposes involved in heavy movements to buyers. Strong market position.

Furfural.—Situation involves large consumption in future. Producers' position reasonably satisfactory at moment. Undertones firm to firmer.

Glycerin.—Strong market prevails. Consumption well met to present time. Strict distribution control prevails. All possible competition believed cleared from market. Certainly no speculation present now. Possibility of price roll-back by OPA remains. Still under OPA study. Stocks of glycerin end of third quarter 75,000,000 pounds. Considered comfortable reserve. No consumer getting necessary WPB order goes without glycerin today. Commodity Credit Corporation and War Production Board reported studying glycerin recovery from distillers' slops. Unofficial talk says investigators split on worth of proposal expected to recover approximately 20,0000,000 pounds glycerin now sluiced away.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Good volume reported in glycerin. Buyers displaying more interest. Prices for both chemically

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pure and high gravity are:—Tanks, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Gold.—Order to close most gold mines rouses bitter opposition among Congress representatives of gold producing States. Some smaller producers permitted to operate. Believed ample provision made for satisfactory production of gold salts. President asked to stay closure order pending study of man-power allocation.

Menthol.—Strong because of scarcity, not demand. Fair spot holding remains. Scattered among many hands. Doubtful any domestic production from peppermint oil will come on market. Super-strong peppermint available as substitute.

Mercury Bichloride. — See report on corrosive sublimate.

Mercury Oxide.—Demand for N.F. item well sustained. Fully normal. Technical article under heavy consumption stemming from shipbuilding program.

Mesityl Oxide.—Deliveries on very good basis. Volume substantial. Outlook favorable for continued maintenance excellent request.

Methyl Acetone. — Specially high consumption of synthetic material. Consumer ready for every gallon of output. Natural articles does practically as well. Supply of latter moderate.

Methylamyl Ketone.—Good inquiry persists. No surplus of supply to ease price position. Prices in relatively strong position.

Milk Powder.—No weakness. Lend-lease takings give large support to position, skimmed milk powder. Narrower market for powder from whole milk.

Monoamylamine. — Leading producer maintained highly stable price position. Movement good.

Morphine. — Some gains in seasonal requirements. Improvement indicates desire to provide distributor reserve against larger consumption ahead.

Nikethamide. — Demand equals that for all materials in same category. Prices hold. Tendency in buyers' favor. Future movement dependent on expanded output and consumption reducing relative costs.

Paraformaldehyde. — Not a pound of surplus stock noted. Little chance for expanded output. Would require additional raw material already not overly plentiful.

Phenobarbital. — No further price recession in sight. Market apparently in more stable position. Good demand undiminished.

Podophyllin. — Values held despite lower prices paid for raw material. Other production costs reported sustained at relatively high levels. Demand active.

Potash Acetate.—No surplus ready for spot delivery. Most requirements covered with minimum delay. Prices show strength.

Potash Citrate.—Insufficient citric acid restricts production. Deliveries in fair shape, supply considered. Price stability a feature.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate. — Output restricted. Lack of normal guaiacol supply common factor in situation. Demand shows expansion along seasonal lines.

Procaine Hydrochloride. — Supplies sufficient for current call from distributors. Very firm prices. Call steady.

Quicksilver.—Deliveries to government purchasing body prompt. Meet manufacturers requirements. Consumption in excellent volume. Production maintained at high volume. Spot prices firmer. Little metal in hands of local dealers. Recent business at not more than small shade off ceiling prices. When all allowable charges are added, dealers' spot price would be $199.10 per flask; brokers, $197.19.

San Francisco, Oct. 14. — Quicksilver steady. Trade interest routine. Suppliers shipping good sized lots against recent purchases. Market here $191 to $192 per flask. Large quantities would get discount.

Quinine. — Military forces taking substantial quantities. All major stocks under government control. Some difficulty regarding surrender of broken packages to producers. Makers do not favor return in less than original containers. Believed dangerous.

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Resorcinol.—Local distributors report better business. Creates additional strength to market undertones. Prices very firm.

Rice Bran.—Broad, active demand, as requirements show rising curve. Little competition. Values sturdily maintained. Fair supplies.

Rochelle Salt.—Small lot orders numerous. Build excellent volume. Buyers find moderate stocks held at strong prices.

Saccharin.—Reported that no real, genuine need of regular consumers goes unsatisfied. Basic position very firm. Production maintained at stepped up volume.

Salicin.—Only smallest kind of stocks available. Experiments in manufacture from domestic raw material not encouraging.

Salol.—Market developed routine characteristics last week. No special variation from regular consuming request. Actual needs of regular customers covered in fair fashion.

Santonin.—Spring business will not find large stocks in hands leading suppliers. Every effort being made to provide reserve. Consumption expected to rise as livestock output gains under Federal program.

Saponin.—More competition. Spot quarter offers No. 1 at $1.75 per pound. No. 2, $1.45. Wide difference in various sorts offered locally. Above prices cover excellent commercial quality. High as $5.50 quoted without offer.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Reserves remain moderate. Not likely to increase. Demand for medium sized lots shows some gain. Little local competition of any sort.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report, on nitrate in 250-ounce quantities—500 ounces would cost ¼c. less—together with comparative price on silver bullion in New York and London, was as follows:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Monday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Thursday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Friday	26⅞	44¾	23½

* Based on bullion at 35½c. per ounce.

Soda Acetate.—USP holds firm to firmer. Movement well up to recent volume reported Prices readily maintained. No surplus stocks available locally.

Soda Benzoate.—Volume still good but shows some seasonal recession. No weakening of price position. Production costs preclude any movement favorable to buyers.

Soda Bicarbonate. — Broader inquiry. Sales of USP show considerable rise with distributors. Producers report very steady movement.

Soda Citrate.—Scarce to a substantial degree. Producers' output controlled by available citric acid. Federal government undertakings alone keep acid on low side of supply.

Soda Glycerophosphate.—Firm market. Substantial movement maintained steadily. Little surplus in any quarter. Market considered more than usually broad.

Soda Hydroxide.—The USP sticks hold firm. Demand routine and about normal in volume. Supply reported adequate to present consuming need.

Soda Hypophosphite.—Leading producer confirms schedule. Reports firm position. Indicates demand about normal for current time of year.

Soda Perborate.—Complete price stabilization prevails. Production covering consuming needs well. Undertone definitely firm.

Spartine Sulphate.—Domestic production meeting good demand on prompt basis. Prices remain low and attractive. Not much competition.

Strophanthin. — Very firm. Selling steadily. Consumer needs change little. Prices little subject to competitive influences.

Sugar of Milk.—Producers report only moderate supplies. Federal purchases take up all market slack. Firm to strong undertones. Well maintained price position.

Sulfanilamide.—Consumption excellent. Boosted by needs of military establishment. No surplus stocks. None known to exist among second-hands.

—V—

Brooklyn Exterminating Corporation, Brooklyn, has changed its capital to twelve shares no par value from 1,200 in $100 shares.

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Carus Chemical Co.—*Benzoic Acid, Soda Benzoate*
Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
British Cod Liver Oil Producers—*Cod Liver Oil*

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Alcohol Tax Action Postponed

—Continued from page 5

users of alcohol for nonbeverage purposes, such as in the case of manufacture of drugs, and flavoring extracts shall be allowed to apply to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for a drawback of $3.75 per gallon for every gallon so used upon which the full tax of $6 per gallon has been paid.

On motion of Senator George L. Radcliffe of Maryland, the senate substituted a new section providing for graduated fees to be paid as follows:—a fee of $25 for manufacturers using 25 gallons or less a year; $50 if he uses 50 gallons or less, and $100 if he uses more than 50 gallons annually.

The difficulty with the amendment as viewed by the Treasury Department which led to controversy in the conference committee and its decision to pass it over for the time being is that it would impose an impossible administrative problem on the internal revenue bureau.

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Alcohol Conversion Formalized by WPB

Complete conversion of the distilled spirits industry to the manufacture of industrial alcohol, already in effect, was formalized by the Director General for Operations October —, by amending order M-69. The revised order provides that each distillery must use all its facilities for the production of 190 proof alcohol, unless complete conversion is impossible. In that case, special permission may be granted for the production of "high wines," alcohol below 190 proof.

None of the output, either 190 proof or less, may be used for beverage purposes. Producers who cannot obtain equipment for making 190 proof alcohol must, at the direction of the Director, deliver their output for redistillation into alcohol for industrial purposes.

Actually, the order makes no change in the existing situation. All distilleries capable of making 190 proof alcohol have been required to deliver it for war use since February 20, and the entire output of "high wines" has been going to redistilling plants since October 8.

It is anticipated that completion of the conversion program will leave only 25 or 30 small distilleries without redistilling equipment. Output of these plants will be redistilled by others.

Provisions of the revised order are made effective as of November 1, although they are now in effect under the existing order. Industrial alcohol is in tremendous demand as a war material, largely for the production of smokeless powder and synthetic rubber. The distilled spirits industry is expected to turn out some 240 million gallons in 1943.

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Rubber Program Consultants Appointed

—Continued from page 5

Rubber's Far Eastern plantations. Mr. Tompkins was an assistant to the late Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in NRA and to Gen. W. S. Knudsen in OPM.

Dr. E. R. Gilliland, Cambridge, Mass., is professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is co-author of the standard textbook on chemical engineering and has done considerable consulting work on petroleum technology, specializing in problems of refinery conversion and purification of raw materials for the manufacture of synthetics.

W. L. Campbell, New York, formerly was vice-president of Kroger Grocery Company in charge of manufacturing and plants. He has been actively engaged in war work as vice-president of the American Machine Defense Corporation and as consultant to the Army Quartermaster Corps.

Morehead Patterson, New York, is president of the American Machine Foundry Company. Ray P. Dinsmore, Akron, Ohio, is manager of development for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. He is in charge of all research for the company, in both crude and synthetic rubber. Mr. Dinsmore is the author of numerous scientific papers in synthetic rubber.

N.Y. Frozen Critical Chemicals Data Asked

—Continued from page 3

frozen stocks of critical chemicals will be aided in disposing of such stocks.

Full details as to specifications, quantities and the location of some 150 chemicals, those listed in schedule A to priorities regulation No. 13, which authorizes the sale of idle, excess or frozen stocks to specified purchasers, are requested. Copies of priorities regulation No. 13, with the complete list of critical chemicals, are obtainable at all WPB offices in this area.

Mr. Brundage pointed out that this program was intended to augment not supersede, the machinery set up for the sale of frozen stocks under priorities regulation No. 13, and urged holders of frozen chemical stocks to make sales to purchasers specified by the regulation on their own initiative, as before, where possible.

No special forms are required and ordinary inventory sheets will be suitable for making the reports, Mr. Brundage said. Details as to the specifications, quantities and location of the stocks should be forwarded by letter at once to the Materials Redistribution Branch, WPB, 122 East Forty-second street, New York.

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"Pro-Tek" protective cream, used as an aid in preventing industrial skin infections, will be featured in an exhibit of the chemical specialties division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at the National Safety Congress in the Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 27-29.

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Steatite Talc Use Restricted

—Continued from page 4

ufacture of electrical insulators and containing not to exceed one and one-half percent lime (CaO) and one and one-half percent ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3).

"Permitted use" means a use in the manufacture of a product or in a process appearing upon List A.

"Producer" means a person who mines, mills, treats, or classifies steatic talc or otherwise prepares or beneficiates steatite talc for use by consumers.

"Supplier" means a person who imports steatite talc into the United States or who offers steatic talc for sale to consumers. A producer may also be a supplier.

"Consumer" means a person who uses steatite talc by incorporating it physically in a product he manufactures or who uses or consumes steatite talc in any other commercial or laboratory process.

"Inventory" of a person includes the inventory of affiliates and subsidiaries of such person, and the inventory of others where such inventory is under the control of, or under common control with, or available for the use of such person.

"Minimum practicable working inventory" means a three months' supply.

The permitted uses are:—

1. Steatite insulators for use in communications, radio and underwater sound instruments. 2. Sparkplugs being produced or purchased under specific contract, subcontract, or purchase order for delivery to or for the account of the Army, the Navy, or the Coast Guard of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, or any foreign country pursuant to the act of March 11, 1941.

3. Filtering of foods, flavoring extracts, and medicines.

4. Medicinal preparations and health supplies, not including talcum powder or cosmetic preparations.

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Antitrust Time Limit Extension Bill Signed

OPD Washington Bureau

President Roosevelt signed October 13 legislation suspending the statute of limitations until June 30, 1945, in cases of antitrust violations. The legislation was recommended by the Secretaries of War and Navy, the Attorney General, and Thurman Arnold, head of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice.

The legislation does not suspend the antitrust laws, but only the statute limitations which govern the time within which the government may bring proceedings against antitrust law violators. It was deemed advisable by the government in view of the procedure that has been adopted under which antitrust investigations, prosecutions, or suits would be postponed if it appeared that the proceeding therewith would seriously interfere with the war effort.

In effect it means that any violations which may occur now or until June 30, 1945, which are not prosecuted may still be prosecuted after June 30, 1945, within the period of time provided by the statute of limitations.

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Scientific Research Office Contracts OPA Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

Price controls on sales of commodities and services rendered under Office of Scientific Research and Development contracts and "secret" subcontracts were removed today by the Office of Price Administration.

Removal of price controls from sales of commodities and services under (1) contracts with the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and (2) subcontracts under such contracts designated as "secret" by that office, is authorized in supplementary order No. 22, effective October 15.

The Office of Scientific Research and Development was established by an Executive Order of President Roosevelt dated June 28, 1941. The organization directs research and development of various new items which might prove useful in the war program. It enters into non-profit contracts with universities and colleges, also scientific laboratories for research and developmental projects. When a new or improved product has progressed from the stage of research and development to the stage of quantity production, the work is transferred from the Office of Scientific Research and Development to the Army, Navy or other procurement agency.

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Alien Property Custodian Has 13,000 Patents

OPD Washington Bureau

Seizure of an additional 2,600 enemy patents, principally German-owned, was announced October 14 by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian. Electro-chemical, mechanical, metallurgical and chemical patents were included in the group. Including the seizures announced October 14, more than 15,000 enemy-owned patents and patent applications have been taken over by the Office of Alien Property Custodian. Many of these patents already have been licensed to American companies, while research upon the feasibility of devices and processes covered by the patent applications is continuing.

Several hundred patents standing in the name of the famous German Krupp works and dealing with heavy machinery, locomotives, metal alloys, diesel engines and internal combustion engines were among those seized. An additional large group consisted of Zeiss-owned patents on cameras, lenses, microscopes, and photometric devices.

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BEW Rerates Licenses Issued Prior to Oct. 1

Provision for the completion of export orders covered by Board of Economic Warfare licenses issued prior to October 1 was made by the War Production Board October 15 in supplement No. 2 to general export order M-148. The supplement assigns a rating of AA-2X to such orders. This action was taken because a recent amendment to M-148 altered the previous system under which export orders, in certain cases, were given blanket preference.

The amendment provided, instead, that all deliveries for export under BEW licenses, issued after September 30, be made subject to the assignment of preference ratings. No provision was made at that time, however, for completion of export orders covered by licenses issued earlier.

Producers and distributors have a considerable number of orders on hand for export to other American republics, which could not have been filled without assignment of preference ratings.

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F.T.C. False Ad Fine Upheld by High Court

—Continued from page 3

noted and brought before the District Court for the Southern District of California, which imposed penalties of $250 for each violation. The ruling was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which unanimously affirmed the judgment of the lower court. From this decision the respondent sought certiorari to the supreme court.

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Metal Congress Attracts 20,000

Approximately 20,000 delegates attended the five-day National Metal Congress and Exposition which closed in Cleveland October 16. Dr. Bradley Stoughton, president of the American Society for Metals, prominent on the program, stated the shortage of steel scrap was the greatest single detriment to the armament program. H. W. G. Highnett and R. F. Taylor, representatives of the British Institute of Welding, and K. W. Ostrom, chief of the welding section of the War Production Board, participated in technical discussions of new methods of welding used in speeding up war production. More than 300 displays were included in the exposition section of the congress.

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Morgenstern Chemical Company has leased office space at 277 Broadway, this city.

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COD LIVER OIL • FISH LIVER OILS
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AVERTING SHORTAGES...

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● With South America the chief source of the plant from which PILOCARPINE is derived, shipment of sufficient crude material through the submarine zone was a major consideration in its manufacture. Due to botanical stocks on hand, S. B. Penick & Company were not forced to wait for replenishments to come in, but promptly started manufacture of many times the quantity of PILOCARPINE formerly produced by Penick.

As the physician well knows, PILOCARPINE is one of the profession's most dependable drugs for miotic, sudorific and diaphoretic action. However, its toxic potentialities require strict standardization for uniform potency. The tension and urgency of war demands have seen no deviation from the usual stringent Penick laboratory control . . . so that goodly stocks of pure, fine and uniform PILOCARPINE salts are today at the command of Army, Navy and civilian physicians.

Number 8 of a series of advertisements on how S. B. PENICK & COMPANY is helping to avert shortages in important plant alkaloids which hitherto were imported from Europe.

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

ALKALOID EXTRACTING MANUFACTURERS

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Valerian Root Down Sharply—Belladonna Root Off Severely —Bryonia Root, Also—Irish Moss Quotations Decline Deeply—Squills Much Easier

A wave of price declines, fairly substantial in size and involving fairly important botanical drugs, developed during the course of the past week. In some respects, it was quite a change from the market prevailing for some time past. The change, in major part, was a shift of price-movement emphasis from condimental botanicals to those definitely medicinal in character.

Some of these revisions downward were the result of additions to spot stocks by new crop goods becoming available. These changes were quite severe in extent since most of the materials affected had reached very high levels because of scarcity of supply.

Other changes in favor of buyers resulted purely from competition among local suppliers of merchandise. In such instances the changes were usually not severe, though there was an exception or two to that general rule.

The "spices and spice seeds," to quote the descriptive phrase of the Office of Price Administration, passed through their first week under the benefit of an official price ceiling set-up by OPA in the previous trading period. Most spices sold at ceiling levels, when sales were made. But the fact was that many were acquired at prices which the trade says precludes sales at the ceiling without definite loss. The result was that most of the week, the ceiled entities marked time. Relief can come only when primary market prices recede sufficiently to cancel the present losses.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Quieter market. Business more along jobbing lines. No relaxation of steady prices, spot and forward.

Fir.—No special feature. Good sized, steady demand. Fully firm spot prices.

Price Trends

The pattern of the botanical drug market under conditions developed during World War No. 2 differs sharply from that in the world war of 1914 to 1918. Since the present conflict began, it has been clear that the two wars had one thing in common: Both wars cut off normal primary markets supplying foreign botanicals to the United States.

From that point on, however, the two wars seem to travel separate courses. During the 1914-1918 war, the price trend was almost exclusively upward. Occasional recessions in values took place, but lost ground was always recovered and at the end of the conflict, botanicals of foreign origin were generally very high in price. No price control by government existed.

During World War No. 2, the first trend was strongly upward and some very high levels were achieved before stocks were exhausted, or sellers reserved holdings for their regular customers.

Recently, and more especially since the national government undertook broad control over prices in general, it appears as though botanical dealers actually were searching for opportunities to reduce their quotations.

Their broad price policy seemed based on the proposition that high prices were undesirable and that whenever opportunity made it possible, values were reduced with a promptness rather shocking to the price conceptions of those cognizant of World War No. 1 days when a decline might almost have been rated a sin against commerce and economics.

Evidence of the results of the current trend in policies is found in the fact that the Botanical Drug Market Price Index today stands at 257.9. In January, 1942, it reached 327.8, the high point for the entire war period to date.

Price Changes

Advanced

Chamomile, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Oregano herb, Mexican, 2½c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, American, 3c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Arabic gum, sorts, ¾c. per lb.
Arnica flowers, 5c. per lb.
Anise seed, Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Aconite root, 65c. per lb.
Belladonna root, 40c. per lb.
Bryonia root, 40c. per lb.
Cottonroot bark, 1c. per lb.
Colombo root, 1½c. per lb.
Irish moss, ordinary, 9c. per lb.
bleached, 40c. per lb.
powdered, 18c. per lb.
Larkspur seed, $1 per lb.
Mustard seed, California, brown, ½c. per lb.
Olibanum gum, siftings, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary flowers, 10c. per lb.
Saffron, Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Squill root, whole, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.
Tarragon herb, 5c. per lb.
Valerian root, USP, 24c. per lb.
Eastern, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
257.9	263.6	267.5	303.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barks

Barberry.—Very little bark here. England not definitely known to have forwarded new crop goods—if there be a new crop. Prices close to nominal.

Buckthorn.—Dealers with stocks reserve same for own trade. No unrestricted open market orders filled.

Cascara Sagrada.—Firm undertones. Current spot business light. Source reported shipping slightly increased quantities. Little competition.

Cottonroot.—Slightly lower at 13c. to 14c. per pound. Stocks likely to grow from now on. Demand conservative. For immediate needs, mostly.

Soap.—International relations with primary market strained. Chile angry. Shipments from source difficult for some time. Stoppage of exports unlikely unless political relations with United States disintegrate severely.

White Pine.—Good sized stock in hand for Winter needs. Signs of improving inquiry reported. Spot prices very steady. Primary market well maintained.

Beans

Tonka.—Firm, reasonably active market. Prices fully maintained. Export difficulties no less in primary market.

Vanilla.—Price ceiling was effective September 30 as originally stated.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK THIS LIST
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED, HIGH STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

The earth contributes and J. L. Hopkins & Company distributes every foreign and domestic botanical drug for which there is any commercial demand. A few of the many botanical drugs, ready for prompt or contract shipment from our New York City warehouses and mills, follow:

✓ ALOES
✓ ANISEED
✓ BALDO LEAVES
✓ BELLADONNA
✓ BENZOIN GUM
✓ BUCHU
✓ CELERY SEED
✓ CHAMOMILES
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HENBANE
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ IRISH MOSS
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ MARJORAM
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STRAMONIUM
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
✓ WHITE SQUILLS

◆◆◆◆ QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST ◆◆◆◆

J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
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We Offer the Following From Stock

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ALOES, Curaco and Cape
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ANISE SEED, Bulgarian
BALSAM COPAIBA
BALSAM PERU
BALSAM TOLU
BELLADONNA Leaves and Root
BOLDO LEAVES
BORRAGE FLOWERS
BUCHU LEAVES
CANARY SEED, Moroccan 2%
CELERY SEED
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIAE
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
MAHUANG, Chinese
MALEFERN ROOT
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED HULLED
SQUILL ROOT
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTUS SEED
THYME LEAVES
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

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COD LIVER OIL, Medicinal and Poultry Grades
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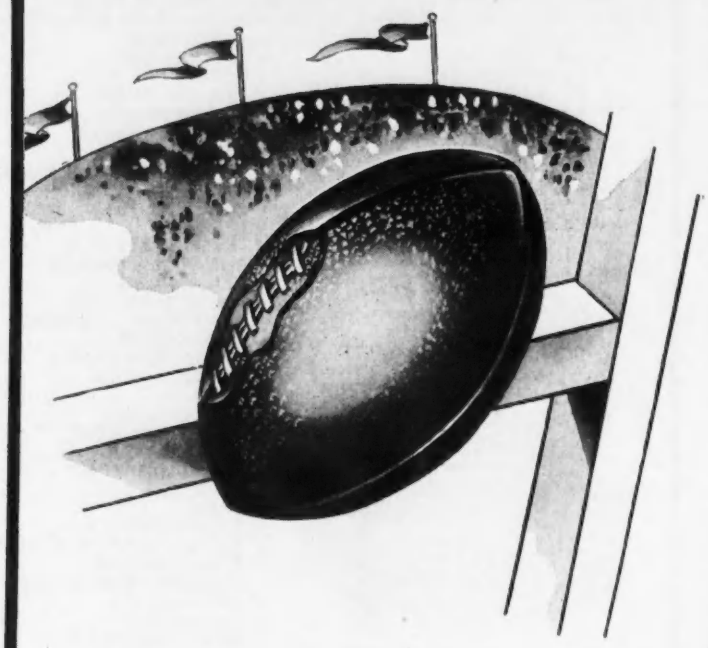

An extra point we would like to bring out about Prentiss Service is the part the "human element" plays in a business such as ours. We have talked about our quality botanicals, special milling equipment, and spot warehouse stocks; but if these are not backed up with men in whom you have implicit faith they go for naught. We would welcome an opportunity to serve you and in so doing show you that the "manpower" here at Prentiss is the type that engenders confidence.

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Error in Federal Register led readers to infer date had been set forward to October 31. Federal Register data applied to machine tools, not to vanilla beans. Trade seeks to readjust affairs to conform with very low prices established by ceiling order.

Berries

Raspberries.—Quiet but steady demand. Well maintained spot and primary market prices. Reserves fair in size.

Saw Palmetto.—No signs of probable shortage. Primary market might have trouble getting collection labor. Labor scarce at source. Prices maintained.

Flowers

Arnica.—Shaded slightly to $2.70 per pound. No large quantities held in local reserve. Some increase in competition results from a low market.

Chamomile.—Most quarters hold for 70c. per pound. Some goods offered at 65c. on firm business. No more 63c. per pound goods reported at moment.

Pyrethrum.—Very strong position results from full Federal control of distribution. Not a sign of weakness or unsettlement, any direction. Little competition under present government setup.

Rosemary.—Spot offering made at $1.55 per pound, being lower. Little chance of competition going very far. Stocks far too conservative, all directions.

Saffron.—Spanish goods still overstocked in comparatively dull market. Firm orders in hand might be filled at shade undergoing market at $33.50 per pound. Some Mexican available at shaded price of 63c. to 65c. per pound. Little spot call.

Gums

Arabic.—Easier and lower again. Sorts, 13¾c. to 14¼c. per pound. Weakness caused by large arrivals in recent weeks. Trade needs fully supplied with substantial margin left for reserves.

Asafetida.—Firm because of primary market uncertainties. Weather more favorable for creation of powder reserve. Current call light and irregular.

Benzoin.—Position remains strong. Some dealers compelled to restock out of spot supplies at comparatively high cost. More inquiry current.

Karaya.—Good sized spot stock. Prices steady to firm under quiet but also steady demand.

Mastic.—Minimum $3.50 per pound for the odd lots still unattached in local circles. Slight off chance that more goods may reach New Orleans.

Olibanum.—Siftings shaded to 11c. to 12c. per pound. Market far from overstocked. Demand routine but reasonably steady. Stocks conservative.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Holding at minimum $1.85 per pound. Might be shaded on orders of substantial size. Stocks fairly well confined locally to strong hands. Some disinclination to reveal actual minimum quotes.

Henbane. — Associated Press wire carried story collection 10,000 pounds by native selling to pharmaceutical maker at $1.25 per pound. Powerful amount henbane to find in wooded mountains of Big Timber, Mont.

Henna.—War has yet to stop shipments from source. Also, local dealers hold substantial reserve stocks. All reports of real shortage incorrect.

Oregano.—Mexical item higher at 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Ceiling on Chilean item 45c. Demand routine to spotty. Stocks fair.

Sage.—Reported Federal Security Administration, Food and Drug Division, inquiring regarding small package labeling of sage, California, leucophylla. Bureau of Animal Husbandry not admitting it to plants of meat processors yet. Reason to think it may. Dalmatian type sage grown in New Hampshire reported superior article.

Senna.—Firm to strong. Good sized spot supplies in reserve. Shipment

CRUDE DRUGS

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"There Is No Better Remedy for Wind in Any Part of the Body than the Chymical Oil Drawn from Juniper Berries."

—*Culpeper*

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JUNIPER BERRIES — To Provoke Urine — For Colic Cramps — For the Itch

Are a Highly Esteemed Diuretic Used In American Medicine Today

conditions hold chance of adverse turn. Japan yet to move on India, however. Spot quotations well maintained.

Stramonium. — Not a sign of any one lacking supplies. Plenty imported from Argentina. U. S. relations with Argentina somewhat strained by charge of over-interest and support of Germany. Under-Secretary for State makes clear-cut charges.

Tarragon.—Market shaded to $1.70 to $1.75 per pound. Stocks rather larger than expected. No important surplus, however. Demand narrow.

Uva Ursi. — All actual consumer needs being covered. Little local competition. Not much local demand.

Thyme.—Spot price comes up to ceiling at 25c. per pound, 25-pound bags. Less than twenty-five bags fetching 25½c. to 26c. per pound. Current call irregular to light.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides. — Quoted, but practically nominal in absence of general stock distribution locally. All quotations on margin being nominal. Goods in hand reserved for regular customers.

Ergot.—Comparatively weak undertone prevails. Recent downward pressure on prices strong. Market lowest for many months. Still possible that prices would be shaded.

Irish Moss.—Lowered to conform with new cost replacements and necessities of competition. Ordinary, 26c. to 27c. per pound; bleached, 40c. to 50c.; powdered, 32c. to 52c., according to quality.

Kamala. — Narrow market, unsettled. Tendency toward price shading. Stocks conservative, but believed sufficient for more than current takings.

Lycopodium. — New Hampshire holds good stock strictly technical grade. Top quality merchandise well sold up in producers' hands. Spot dealers replenished stocks moderately.

Nux Vomica.—Need being met without surplus stocks existing. Uttermost care exercised in interest of conservation of supplies. Prices very steady.

Roots

Aconite.—Shopping the spot will find goods now available at $1.85 to $1.90 per pound. Not too much held, however. Not much demand at moment.

Belladonna.—Harvest starts on cultivated plots. Plenty of root available. Little actually spot now. Offerings on new crop, when available, made at $1.35 to $1.40 per pound on firm orders.

Bryonia.—Some betterment of supply. Expanded competition brings spot quotations down to 85c. to 90c. per pound. Dull market.

Colombo.—Lower prices come out with report item actually tending toward renewal of strength. Tendency caused by lack of any shipments from source for some time. Quoted 11½c. to 12c. per pound.

Ipecac.—Reported still on scarce side, particularly Brazilian root. Quotations tend firmer with some upward movement believed possible.

Sarsaparilla.—American root, new crop, offered lower at 25c. to 26c. per pound. Mexican down to 20c. to 21c. No change in Honduras root. Some not overly abundant.

Spikenard.—Prices advance to basis 26c. to 27c. per pound as scarcity pinches. Demand revealed stronger position.

Squill.—Seems to be plenty white root available. Few buyers. Powder down to 26c. to 28c. per pound; whole, 16c. to 17. Red squill firm at 85c., and rats need not go hungry.

Valerian.—Prices lowered to meet competition. USP Belgian quoted $1.45 to $1.50 per pound. Eastern variety root as low as $1.05. Purely competitive situation and development.

Seeds

Anise.—Mexican variety reduced to 31c. per pound. Ceiling is 33c. Other varieties hold reasonably steady at usual differentials.

Canary.—Steady. Not offered under ceiling yet. Slow market for most part.

Caraway.—Dutch seed hard and fast on ceiling basis as minimum. Syrian far below ceiling at moment. Spread to ceiling, 20c. per pound. Spot, 60c. per pound.

Cardamom.—Values hold firm with ceiling minimum spot figure. Not much call at moment. Route still open from primary market. Adverse turn of war could close route quickly.

Coriander.—Spot goods selling well under official price ceiling. Sales mainly in small lots, oft repeated as consumers, but close to needs.

Cumin.—Call gains moderately. Market generally, though fractionally, below ceiling and normal differentials. Stocks fair.

Dill.—Spot goods offered below official ceiling. Demand fails to strengthen position to wipe out margin.

Fennel.—Ceiling prices being shaded fractionally. Demand on routine basis for jobbing account.

Fenugreek.—Spot holders shade ceiling but moderately. Replacement cost effective check on much concession in prices. Demand routine.

Larkspur.—Spot goods down to $3.85 per pound. Offered cheaper in California. More inquiry than for some time past.

Mustard.—California brown down to 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Sole change in entire spot market. Domestic primary markets holding fair stocks. Await resumption buying, maintaining prices the while.

Poppy.—Turkish goods hold exactly on ceiling basis. Indian a fraction below ceiling. Dutch seed in virtually nominal position.

Rape.—Argentine replacement costs keep spot quotations identical with ceiling basis. Interest lacking in futures. Hard to get license to import. Relations with official Argentina strained.

Sesame.—Ceilings in full effect. Prevailed on all spot quotes on Indian, Chinese seed last week. Business not substantial.

Spices

Allspice.—Firm. Ceiling minimum for spot deliveries. Not much above present Mexican limits.

Cassia.—Ceiling so low sellers allege losses in sales thereat. Could be. But most present stocks were bought in primary markets much cheaper than current spot market.

Cinnamon.—Nothing available, spot, under official OPA ceiling. No shading that level at moment. Trade at standstill.

Clove.—Spot prices cheaper than official ceilings. More interest in possible resumption exports from Madagascar than in ceiling.

Ginger.—Fundamentally strong market regardless of crimp in future price developments caused by ceiling prices. Signs of recession in primary market price views lacking. Could bring temporary stoppage of forward engagement business.

Mace.—Little business done on ceiling basis. Declared far too low, replacement costs considered. Dealers await recessions in primary markets.

Nutmegs.—Ceiled prices prevail. Little more than quotations at moment. Lack of market activity beyond jobbing sort.

Paprika.—Spot prices far below current ceilings on fancy Portuguese and Spanish pepper. Competition very keen in currently slow market.

Pepper.—Quiet to firm with grinder activity maintained in steady fashion.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 10 to October 16, inclusive, comprised 3 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	6.60 bid
December	6.55	6.55	6.55@ 6.60

Pimento.—Spot prices run from ceiling at 27c. per pound to high as 28½c. according to seller.

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OPA Exempts Rubber Raw Material Converters' Charges

OPD Washington Bureau

Charges which may be made for the service of converting raw materials supplied by a customer into synthetic rubber were exempted September 29 by the Office of Price Administration from the General Maximum Price Regulation and Maximum Price Regulation No. 165.

This action is contained in amendment No. 4 to revised supplementary regulation No. 11 of the General Maximum Price Regulation. The amendment is effective October 5.

Previously, by Amendment No. 7 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, sales or deliveries of synthetic rubber and the materials used in the production of synthetic rubber were exempted from the general regulation. As in the case of the earlier exemption, the September 29 amendment requires the filing of copies of all contracts entered into for the performance of the services exempted, in order that OPA may be kept informed of the fees or charges for these services.

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Acetic Acid Patents Granted to Celanese

United States Letters Patent No. 2,298,354, relating to the oxidation of acetaldehyde to form acetic acid and acetic anhydride, has been granted to Celanese Corporation of America upon application of Dr. Henry Dreyfus. According to this invention, acetaldehyde is oxidized by means of free oxygen in such a manner that the hydrolysis of the resultant anhydride by the water formed in the reaction is suppressed. This is effected by carrying out the oxidation in the presence of sufficient liquid aliphatic hydrocarbon to produce a separate non-aqueous phase containing the acetic anhydride. The anhydride is recovered from this non-aqueous phase by distillation.

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Columbia's Zoology Dept. To Commemorate 50 Years

The department of zoology of Columbia University will celebrate on October 16 and 17 the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, principal speaker at a dinner to be held in the Men's Faculty Club, October 16, will speak on the origins of the department.

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E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, will feature the new fine-grain industrial X-ray film and neoprene synthetic rubber at an exhibit at the National Metal Congress and Exposition in the Public Auditorium in Cleveland, October 12-16.

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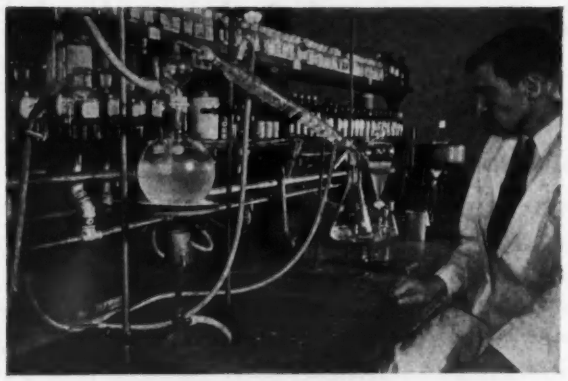

Thus, the excellence and reliability of every product bearing the Fritzsche label, whether it be compound, synthetic or straight essential oil, results directly from our complete knowledge of the cultivation and production of the basic materials employed. Manufacturers, therefore, who use F. B. products consistently, can do so with every confidence that they are getting the best in materials and values that skill, scientific knowledge and modern facilities can provide.

Photos: Top—Our investigations began seventeen years ago in Southern France with field studies of jasmine and lavender. Center — Published articles and reprints placed this previously unavailable data within reach of the entire industry. Bottom — Through our laboratories, the benefits from these pioneering studies are being passed along constantly to our customers.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Price Shading on Some Essential Oils Leaves Majority in Firm Position — Farmer Oils in Status Quo — Lime Notable for Competitive Weakness

A fair number of price revisions—exclusively downward—developed in the market for essential oils during the past week. Gradually, some formerly scarce oils either reach a position of larger supply or encounter competition not entirely in keeping with the size of spot reserves. However, with the exception of distilled lime, the revisions were moderate in degree.

Much of the more important business of the week was done in substitute materials. Virtually every large factor possessing laboratory facilities and research workers reported a keen search for satisfactory substitutes to be afoot. And hardly a week goes by without the laboratory coming to the rescue of the sales department by supplying something to take the place of materials unavailable.

A ray of sunshine was cast by the War Production Board when it eliminated its restrictive order L-171. The effect was to put the cosmetic industry back on a raw material allocation basis in place of one based on production quotas. The 70 percent alcohol limitation continues, however, and it was doubtful if total ouput of all manufacturers could be raised. The elimination was definitely helpful to companies whose 1941 production had been limited or nil. Another factor likely to keep production conservative was the scarcities of many basic raw materials

Essential Oils

Almond.—Sweet true oil more competitive at $2.20 per pound. Bitter U.S.P. oil in low supply. Strong position.

Amber. — Little activity. Stocks poorly distributed when available at all. No insistent demand.

Anise.—Turns slightly firmer. Some report higher prices obtained. Going market holds unchanged. Good call.

Apricot.—Fully firm. Demand steady. Stocks fairly well distributed. No shortage on Pacific Coast.

Avocado. — Business rather light. Only immediate needs appear locally. Undertone and prices continue firm.

Bay.—Price stability main feature. Very fair business afoot at end of period. Competition under tight rein. Stocks fair.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Almond, sweet, 20c. per lb.
Bois de rose, 5c. per lb.
Capsicum oleoresin, 10c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Juniper tar, 5c. per lb.
Lime, distilled, Mexican, $3 per lb.
West Indian, $2 per lb.
Orange, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Rosemary, 10c. per lb.
Spruce, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
282.6	283.0	283.0	227.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Bois de Rose.—Sales reported at $4.45 per pound. No general disposition to shade current values. Some say market distinctly firmer.

Cajeput.—Reasonable activity finds limited stock distribution. Some lack more than token supplies. Very firm position.

Cananga. — Very steady. Limited quantities move free from much competition. Orders mainly moderate in size. Prices maintained.

Capsicum (Oleoresin). — Sale reported under competition at $3.75 per pound. More general asking price $3.85. Very steady production cost.

Caraway,—Jobbing business alone could be taken. Stocks short. Likely so to remain. Firm position. Almost nominal values.

Cassia.—Reports of price shading of doubtful accuracy. Extremely limited supply acts to hold very firm market. Substitutes get increasing play from consumers.

Cedarleaf. — Fairly good demand. Producers report good movement in advices to local dealers. Prices very firm. Little competition.

Cedarwood.—Movement well maintained. Most orders involve conservative quantities out of spot supplies. Producers do well in direct sales to users.

Citronella.—Ceylon oil lower at $1.10 per pound in drums—when available, which is not often—and $1.15 in cans, the usual container in current sales. Competition continued substantial.

Clove.—Firm. Selling in excellent volume. Domestic output curbed by raw material supply situation. May improve if Madagascar exports be resumed. Some fear possible accumulation of oil stocks on island during period British blockade.

Croton. — Routine market. Stocks conservative. Not much more than limited jobbing request at moment.

Cubeb.—Small supplies lack general spot distribution. However, those with

The Oils of Reunion

British occupation of Madagascar has naturally turned the thoughts of the manufacturing perfumer to the other French possessions within a 400 mile radius of the occupied island.

To consider that military necessity could force the British to complete the occupation of those other islands is to turn the thought of the perfumer specifically to the island of Reunion, where are produced quantities of geranium, vetiver, and ylang ylang oils.

So far as known, the British navy continues its investment of Reunion by means of the same type of tight blockade that brought total stoppage of normal export of these oils from Madagascar. Presumably, Reunion is controlled by the Vichy French and hence the danger that led Britain to take Madagascar for the duration applies almost equally well to Reunion.

Hope for a resumption of the export of these oils from Madagascar rose promptly when total success attended British arms. It is certain that should the British seek the military advantage of an occupied Reunion, the hope for trade resumption would rise further.

All three oils are raw materials precious to the manufacturing perfumer and war has wiped out practically all stocks on the United States market.

British occupation of Reunion, Comoro, and Nossi-Be islands could be a commercial blessing as well as military wisdom.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

A super-critical manufacturer writes:
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For use in technical products, this tested and proved replacement has no peer. Attractive price schedule provides genuine economy. Send for prices and testing sample now!

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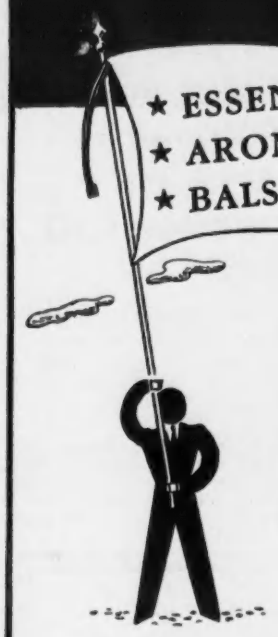

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high March ceilings have come down substantially.

Cumin.—Most holders keep prices at March ceilings. Routine market at best. No superior supply locally.

Dill.—Relatively quiet as slower season gets underway. Current prices reflect fairly high primary market during output season. High of $9.25 as March ceiling on weed oil eliminated.

Erigeron. — Believed production to provide for comparatively small consumption. Prices hold steady.

Eucalyptus.—Stability main feature. Little tendency to sell under competition. Replacement cost plus uncertainties supporting factor. Also arrival of active season a stabilizer.

Geranium.—Very steady. Stocks definitely limited. No certainty of shipments being resumed from French islands. Substantial stock believed to have accumulated.

Ginger. — Firm and reasonably active along routine lines. Doubtful that official ceilings on raw material means larger supplies of same. Ocean transport a tough nut to crack.

Guaiacwood Concrete. — Demand covering small needs, mainly. Supply below normal. March high prices have disappeared.

Hemlock. — Steady absorption of stock in moderate quantities. Prices a shade lower at $1.30 to $1.35 per pound.

Juniper Berry.—Production of oil may drop if berry collection decreases as distiller purchases end.

Juniper Tar.—Signs of slight unsettlement, spot prices. Shading to $1.15 talked of locally.

Lavandin.—Supplies definitely short. No general distribution. Many lack any supply. Virtually nominal.

Lemon.—Very stable market. Leading suppliers report movement about normal for season. No signs of any substantial shortage seen.

Lemongrass. — Steady with some signs of a slight turn toward firmer position. Hemispheric production sent prices very low. Demand fair to good.

Lime.—Lower. Distilled, Mexican, $8 per pound; West Indian, $9.50. Expressed $12.50-$13.50. Bulk of West Indian oil goes to Britain. Sold under complete government control in Jamaica.

Lignaloe.—Mexican oil very steady at $4 per pound minimum. Consumer interest mainly in quantities covering immediate needs.

Nutmeg.—Ceiling of raw material prices fails to increase stocks for distillation. Also, shippers maintain relatively high views.

Orange.—Considerable competition in Brazilian oil at lower figure at $1.75 per pound. Sellers of Mexican oil keep relative high price views, considering competitive character of market.

Palmarosa.—Demand light. Mainly for immediate needs. Prices hold excellent stabilization.

Pennyroyal.—Business not very active. Mostly hand-to-mouth trade. Stocks conservative.

Peppermint.—Reports of sales under $5.50 for natural lack confirmation. Leading suppliers maintaining $5.50

—Continued on page 71

SEMI-CARBAZIDE HYDROCHLORIDE

ISO BUTYL QUINOLINE

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FAIRMOUNT CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals

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Petroleum Products

Solvents, Diluents, Lighter Hydrocarbons, Mineral Oils and Paraffins Stiffening As Stocks Are Reduced by Renewal of Large Scale Buying Movement — Gasoline at Gulf Up

As foretold in our report on suddenly developed reactionary influences at work in the petroleum products market during the preceding week and in the accompanying comment on the outlook, there has been a renewed strengthening of the market for these petroleum chemicals within the past week as the call for ultra-refined naphthas, liquified gases, white mineral oils and paraffines has been intensified and inventories of these products as well as of gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils have been so materially reduced as to make the granting of further concessions, to encourage buying, altogether needless.

The unrelieved shortage of specially equipped tank cars, suitable for conveying solvents, diluents and especially the lighter hydrocarbons, from the refineries in the Southwest and Middle West to points eastward has reached an even more acute stage within the last few days and many refiners in the Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent zones are woefully belated in making deliveries on orders—some only a few days but others several weeks behind schedules. The entire supply situation has become extremely tight.

Refiners undoubtedly would resort to sharp markups in their prices, were it not for the limitations of the price ceilings imposed by OPA which, though expected to be punctured for crude petroleum obtained from new oil field discoveries and from seemingly exhausted wells that may be made productive again, must be strictly adhered to in the case of all refined products.

The only upward price revisions that have been made, this past week, have been in such primary petroleum derivatives as gasoline which had hitherto been offered at figures slightly below these ceilings. Chief among these has been advance in the price of 72-74 octane gasoline in the Gulf Coast area amounting to a quarter cent per gallon. On the other hand, there has been one exception to the generally rising tendency in a markdown of an eighth cent per gallon for 41-43 waterwhite kerosene offered by an unusually eager refinery seller in the Oklahoma-Texas area while all other refiners in that territory, and in all other sectors, were holding their output firmly at topmost levels.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, Gulf Coast, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, ⅛c. per gal.

Reduced

Kerosene, Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 waterwhite, tanks, ⅛c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Only a relatively small number of applications for authorization to buy the high-solvency aromatics, now under complete allocation control, because they have distillation points under 330 degrees, are being granted by WPB. Hence, a vast majority of consumers are being compelled to turn to the aliphatics and other substitutes. It is expected that the agencies for the California refining company, whose plant capacity has been turned over to the federal government for the production of 100 octane gasoline for our air forces, will soon be able to make the brands hitherto derived and popularized by this Pacific Coast interest in a New England refinery and thereafter sell these products under their brand names in the eastern territory. Prices of the aromatics outside allocation control and of the substitutes for the allocated products are being strongly maintained.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Sizable purchases are being made and stocks are being commensurately reduced. Tone firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—A keen buying interest is noted on the part of the paint industry. Supplies are none too large for current requirements. Prices firmly held.

Mineral Spirit.—A moderate-sized movement into consuming channels continues to be recorded. Current demand is increasing and prices are being strongly held.

Rubber Solvent.—In fair request. Stocks becoming much diminished. Tone strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Refiners are again unanimous in their support of the price structure for this solvent. Most of them are finding their stocks materially lowered and are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining adequate tankcar facilities.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—War industries continue to absorb large amounts of this naphtha, but the paint trade is also able to obtain a sizable quota. Supplies are becoming rather light. Prices well maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 16

Aromatic Solvents.—Much interest, prices strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Buying brisk, prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Purchases extensive, market firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Good call, no price change.

Rubber Solvent.—Demand moderate, market holding.

Stoddard Solvent.—Good call and some offerings; prices steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying good, quotations stiff.

San Francisco—October 16

Aromatic Naphthas. — Buying interest is good, but the trade is struggling through the paper-work necessary as a result of the allocation order.

Lacquer Diluent.—Interest quite well maintained currently.

Rubber Solvent.—Purchasing is along routine lines.

Stoddard Solvent.—The movement in this division is heavy.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Fractions going into these thinners being diverted to high octane gasolines may result in some reformulation. Buyers somewhat concerned.

Tulsa—October 16

Solvents and diluents are in constantly increasing demand from various interests, most of which are connected, either directly or indirectly, with the war effort. The paint industry, however, is also an extensive buyer, taking virtually all it can get. Offerings are limited by the recent heavy reduction of inventories and scarcity of rail transportation.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—In active request, with stocks here proving inadequate for meeting all requirements.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—There is an exceptionally keen demand for this liquified gas, with its supply tight and prices firmly held.

Heptane.—Continues in moderate inquiry. Stocks are still about normal. Tone strong.

Hexanes.—Still in brisk call. Supplies light. Prices well maintained.

Octanes. — In unabated request. Stocks somewhat lowered. Tone firm.

Pentanes. — Supply situation tightening as buying movement grows. Prices firmly held.

Propane.—In steadily expanding demand. Stocks becoming light. Tone strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 16

Butane. — Supplies moderate, prices firm.

Heptane. — Interest healthy, market steady.

Hexanes. — Request extensive, quotations stiff.

Octanes.—Demand keen, no price change.

Pentanes.—Request continues extensive, market holding.

Propane.—Supplies restricted, market firm.

San Francisco—October 16

Curtailment of motor fuel production is giving the refiners on the Pacific Coast an opportunity to make more propanes and butanes and they are better able to take care of the trade's needs.

Butane.—Demand running as brisk as ever.

Propane.—Very active.

Tulsa—October 16

There is an exceptionally lively call for all the lighter hydrocarbons and more sales could be made if there were a more liberal supply of the liquified gases. Even with these handicaps, business is attaining a sizeable volume.

Butane.—Stocks have been greatly reduced and the scanty character of the offerings together with transportation difficulties are hampering operations considerably. Prices are being strongly held.

Propane.—Buying movement is attaining as large proportions as it can when checked, as it is, by a growing scarcity of immediately available gas.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Buying interest continues to run far in excess of the current supply. A notable shortage is seen in several grades of crude, semi-refined and full-refined waxes. Prices are strongly held throughout the list.

Petrolatum.—The approaching com-

—*Continued on page* 68

That Oil Price Boost

On the eve of the expected granting by OPA of the long-requested raising of the price ceilings on certain types of crude petroleum, it is interesting to scan the arguments advanced toward that end by the Independent Petroleum Association of America in the recent hearing before the U. S. Senate's subcommittee on Mineral Resources.

Briefly, members of that organization and witnesses on their behalf contended:—Much crude oil is now being produced at costs exceeding the price at which a ceiling has been placed by OPA. A higher price structure is needed to supply the necessary funds with which to carry forward an increased exploratory program for discovering new reserves of petroleum and to defray cost of developing secondary recovery programs in areas where the present price is not adequate to provide such funds; also to encourage the carrying on of research whereby means may be found for making available the immense oil reserves.

Evidently OPA's head has found much merit in the arguments setting forth the need for furnishing incentive and means for new oil field exploration and secondary recovery in old fields as he is now known to be willing to assent to the granting of higher prices for at least two types of crude petroleum—that obtained from new well discoveries and that obtained from "stripper" well production.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Lockwood Ass't Research Director for OPC

C. D. Lockwood, of Houston, Tex., has been named assistant director in the Office of Petroleum Coordinator's Research Division, Deputy Coordinator Ralph K. Davies has announced. Edward B. Swanson is Director of Research. He is the author of two books on oil fields in the Texas and Louisiana Gulf coast, and is the former publisher of the *Lockwood Daily Oil Report*. Mr. Lockwood was born in 1899 in McFall, Mo., and was graduated from the University of Missouri's School of Journalism. He replaces Oliver S. Ambrose, who returned to Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

—V—

Shell Oil Makes Promotions in Marketing Div.

Ralph F. Carey, former sales manager of the metropolitan New York-New Jersey division of the Shell Oil Company, has been named acting division manager, succeeding Harry J. Underwood, who has been transferred to the Boston division as manager. Arlin T. Doane, former acting Boston division manager, has been made acting assistant sales manager with headquarters in New York.

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS
From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization
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REFINING COMPANY, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J. · Refinery, WARREN, PA

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NAPHTHENIC ACIDS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
VISCOUS OILS
[*Extremely viscous polymerized hydrocarbons*]
CALODORANT
Gas Odorant
WHITE OILS

TECHNICAL
WHITE OILS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

Petroleum Products

Lighter Fractions

—*Continued from page 67*

pulsory switch in the character of the containers for this petroleum product, from steel drums to fiber cans or wooden-stave barrels, is presenting a problem to the refiners and other suppliers who are now faced with the prospect of having to raise prices for the goods to the trade, at a time when they were on the eve of reducing them, in order to defray the additional cost of these new containers, which, unlike the steel drums, would not be returnable. Adding to the annoyance thus occasioned, OPA has recently refused to grant shippers the sellers the privilege of raising the ceiling prices for this material even to cover this additional cost of the containers. There is a fair request for all grades but stocks continue ample.

Amorphous Waxes.—Stocks continue light as an active buying movement is sweeping the market. Prices strongly maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—A moderate demand is noted, especially for the higher viscosities. The market has become stabilized at the lower price levels reached in the recent general reduction.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 16

Paraffin.—Stringency of some supplies, with prices showing strength.

Petrolatum.—Suppliers in firm position, market strong.

White Mineral Oils—Supplies somewhat larger, prices tending slightly easier.

Los Angeles—October 16

Production of paraffin wax on the Pacific Coast is reported to be reaching about capacity, with the available plant equipment in the hands of the refiners, but this still fails to take care of total demand.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Production of crude oil throughout the country is once more on the increase. For the week ended October 10, the daily average output amounted to 3,856,750 barrels, as compared with a daily average for the four weks ended on the same date of 3,846,500 barrels. Although Leon Henderson, as head of OPA, continues unalterably opposed to a general advance in prices of crude petroleum, he is known to favor permitting a markup of the price ceilings for oil obtained from new discoveries and from seemingly exhausted wells in oil fields which may be "brought back" with secondary production by reaching deeper sands or some other methods. Representatives of WPB have been asked to survey the possibility of releasing sufficient steel for the extension of the Texas-Illinois 24-inch oil pipeline to the Atlantic seaboard. Delivery and use of petroleum coke (a solid residue from the destructive distillation of petroleum, urgently needed for anodes in aluminum manufacture, for graphite and carbon electrodes, and, in small quantities, for other highly important products) have been restricted to certain essential war uses by Conservation Order M-212, issued by WPB's Director General for Operations.

Gasoline.—A notably amplified buying movement is reported in all grades of gasoline at the refineries in all the leading centers. Stocks have been materially lowered, reports for last week's operations showing a drop in supplies throughout the country of 630,000 barrels, from 80,361,000 barrels, a week earlier, to 79,731,000 barrels. In the Gulf Coast region, some refiners have marked up their prices for 72-74 octane gasoline by a quarter cent to a minimum of 5½c. per gallon while most of them are holding out for 5¾c. and 6c.

Kerosene.—One refiner in the Oklahoma-Texas area with a desire to move his remaining stocks as rapidly as possible has marked down his price for 41-43 waterwhite in tanks to 4¼c. but others are holding out for 4½c. Supplies are considerably reduced.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 16

Gasoline.—Good call, prices holding.

Kerosene.—Active demand, market firm.

Lubricating Oils.—Orders brisk, prices steady.

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Barber Asphalt to Build Ships at Perth Amboy

A special meeting of stockholders of the Barber Asphalt Corporation has been called for October 21, to vote upon a proposal to amend its certificate of incorportation to include shipbuilding among the specifically stated objects of the corporation. Last May the company subscribed $1,000,000 for all of the issued stock of a new corporation, the New Jersey Shipbuilding Corporation, and leased to the new corporation a shipyard site and other facilities at Perth Amboy, and agreed to furnish an additional $1,000,000 in working capital.

In a letter to stockholders calling the special meeting, T. Rieber, president, stated that in letters of intent issued by the Navy Department June 2 and 4 last, the Navy agreed to pay the cost of constructing the shipyard, and the cost of building the ships, plus a fixed fee, to the N. J. Shipbuilding Corporation for its services. Mr. Rieber added that the policy of the management is to continue to concentrate on the oil and asphalt branches of the company's business.

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Sonneborn Promotes Copeland, Bjork, Brand and Green

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., refiners of white mineral oil and petrolatum, this city, has promoted Henry F. Copeland from manager of sales to chairman of the marketing committee. R. W. Bjork has been made manager of sales. Edgar E. Brand, formerly Western district sales manager, has been named director of sales, with headquarters at Chicago, and Harold C. Green has been made Eastern sales manager.

- - - —V- - -—

T. C. McCobb, comptroller and director of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), has been elected president of the Controllers Institute of America.

Petroleum Coke Use Restricted by WPB

—*Continued from page 7*

bide abrasives, welding equipment and a few other classifications. The permitted items are vitally important, but with the exception of anodes for aluminum manufacture, they consume very small amounts of petroleum coke.

(2) In the treating of metals where the coke is a reducing agent for treating metallic oxides when WPB makes specific authorization for this purpose. Instructions for applying for this permission are included in the order.

The restrictions of the order do not apply to persons owning 100 tons or less, exclusive of briquets, nor do the restrictions apply to coke manufactured into briquets for fuel purposes through today. WPB may issue specific instructions from time to time covering quantities and qualities of petroleum coke which may or must be manufactured.

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A.A. Jergins Gets Post With Facility Security Div.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes has announced the appointment of Allen A. Jergins, Los Angeles, Calif., as Director-at-Large for the Office of Petroleum Coordinator's Facility Security Division. The duties of Mr. Jergins, according to Deputy Coordinator Ralph K. Davies, will be to serve as a field assistant to William D. Mason, Director of Facility Security in coordinating and directing measures for the security of the oil facilities.

Appointment of four district directors of the Facility Security Division was announced at the same time by Mr. Davies. Frank A. Epps, of New York, N. Y., will be in charge of facility security work in district one (East coast); Edward J. Bullock, of Chicago, in district two (Midwest); George Sawtelle, of Houston, Tex., in district three (Gulf coast); and George F. Prussing, of Los Angeles, Calif., in district five (Pacific coast).

Mr. Jergins was vice-president of the Jergins Oil Company, of Long Beach, Calif.

"UNIFORMITY" as defined and advertised by Anderson - Prichard has come to be a word synonymous with quality and dependability in diluents and thinners . . . "UNIFORMITY," likewise, is associated with the excellence of the technical research service we provide the industry. In times like these, when it's difficult to maintain previous standards, what we've just said should be of special importance to you.

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D. H. LITTER CO.
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Fertilizer Materials

OPA's Adjustment of Price Ceilings for Phosphate Rock Opens Way For More Extensive Production of Superphosphate—Price Schedules Revised for Feeding Blood and Tankage

With transportation difficulties adding to the discomfiture created by growing shortages of organic substitutes for inorganic nitrates, manufacturers of plant food compounds and other fertilizer products are intensifying their efforts to reach the objective of furnishing a grand total of approximately 9,500,000 tons of fertilizer materials required by the agricultural community this year. They realize that, with the drastic restrictions imposed by WPB on the use of chemical nitrogen, there is no possibility of filling all requirements for nitrogenates, even if arrivals of the natural nitrates from Chile reach the large proportions now confidently expected and even if the production of synthetic nitrogen attains a new high peak. The utmost in chemical nitrogen available for agriculture from these sources is sure to fall 20 percent short of the industry's needs. And it seems futile to hope that this nitrogen deficiency can be made up in its entirety with organic nitrogenates of animal and vegetable origin with the immediately available supply of oil seed, bean and nut meals falling far short of the quantity so urgently needed for this purpose and with dried blood and tankage being absorbed whenever offered, by feed manufacturers.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that OPA has again amended Maximum Price Regulation No. 74, on feeding grades of dried blood and tankage so as to lower the ceilings on the former an average of 50 cents per unit-ton and to raise those on the latter about 15 cents per unit-ton.

Fortunately, there has been no marked shortage of fertilizer potash, as domestic producers have been able to supply the trade liberally on contracts calling for virtually their entire output up to March of next year. Also, there are plenty of phosphate materials, with their manufacturing plant capacity as well as the supply of phosphate rock proving more than ample.

And, now, through a readjustment by OPA of price ceilings for both Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown phosphate rock, by the elimination of the uneven price structure hitherto prevailing, and the furnishing of incentive for more adequate production of the higher grades of these important fertilizer materials, the way has been opened for much more extensive buying of these products and a greatly increased production of superphosphate. The new price ruling on these forms of phosphate rock, effective today, October 19, is set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 240, whose issuance by OPA has constituted the outstanding development pricewise in the fertilizer materials market within the past week. The new ceilings show reductions of 20 cents and, in one instance 30 cents, per ton in the maximum prices for the lower grades while retaining about the same levels as hitherto for the higher grades.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Although one large oil pressing company has announced that it will resume making deliveries of meal within a few days, following a brief cessation of operations at two local plants, there is still a marked shortage of pomace, without much likelihood of substantial relief within the immediate future. Prices are strongly held.

Cottonseed Meal. — An extensive buying movement continues, with prices well maintained at recently advanced levels—$35.30-$35.60 for October delivery.

Cyanamid.—Only a relatively small quantity is offered to fertilizer trade, as bulk of output continues to go into war ammunition in Canada and the U. S.

Dried Blood.—OPA has adjusted downward its ceiling prices for feeding grades, with a second amendment to its Maximum Price Regulation No. 74, dropping the price in New York 55c. to $4.95 per unit-ton, and in Chicago by 42c. to 47c. down to $5.38 per unit-ton. This means a drop of $8.80 per ton in New York.

Fish Meal.—Although the end of the menhaden fishing season has shown the catch for this year considerably below last year's, the ample returns from sardine fishing on the Pacific Coast have pulled the combined yield of fish scrap as well as oil up to normal proportions. Few fish factories on the Atlantic Coast and bays, however, are willing to sell at OPA's ceiling prices and crushers decline to turn out meal, because of their disgruntlement over the inadequacy of OPA's allowable differential over the basic price.

Linseed Meal.—Buying interest is becoming keener daily. Prices firmly maintained at $36 per ton, f.o.b. New York, and $37 f.o.b. Buffalo.

Nitrate of Soda.—Strict allocation rules this chemical nitrate, in natural form, from Chile and the synthetic product of air-fixation plants. Prices well maintained on schedules announced for October.

Nitrogenous Material.—As expected offerings of the Carrollville, Wis, plant have not yet materialized, the market remains virtually bare of immediately available material. Prices merely nominal.

Peanut Meal. — Despite belated character of new crop, buying movement keeps up well, with November delivery still quoted at $35.10 per ton at Alabama-Georgia points.

Soybean Meal.—With many growers continuing to withhold their new crop beans from the market for the higher prices that are scheduled for November, no meal sales of consequence have recently been made. A few small lots have been taken up, at retail, on a basis of $34 per ton, at Decatur, Illinois, which would indicate a New York price of $42, although quotations for October delivery continue to be made, more or less nominally, at $30 Decatur, $38 New York and $37.40 Buffalo.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Some revision of present allotments is under consideration by WPB but it is considered doubtful if the fertilizer trade will benefit greatly by this contemplated readjustment of allocation arrangements. Prices at plants and ports firmly held at the OPA ceilings. Estimates on the operation of by-product cokeovens for the week ended October 10 indicate a production of 33,201,240 pounds from this source.

Tankage.—By the terms of OPA's Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 74, ceiling prices for the feeding grades have been elevated in New York by 16c. to $5.53 per unit-ton and in Chicago by 14c. to $4.96 per unit-ton.

Potashes

Only meager offerings of muriate and manure salts are now being made, as leading domestic producers have sold their entire output of these fertilizer potashes through next March. Reports from Europe tell of the taking over by the Nazi government of the potash deposits and refining plants in Alsace, with the output from this source being distributed in western Germany while the main deposits in the Reich are being used to supply eastern Germany.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—In absence of imports, market for domestic bone holds strong with offerings very limited and prices well maintained.

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—An active buying interest on the part of tobacco growers in the North is still manifested in this material, with prices strongly held.

Phosphate Rock.—Despite unabated difficulties in securing adequate rail transportation facilities under the new minimum carload regulations, effective November 1, the way has been paved for a much more active buying movement in both Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown phosphate rock by the action of OPA in adjusting the hitherto uneven price structure for this industry while also providing for more adequate production of the higher grades with its new price ceil-

Price Changes

Advanced

Tankage, domestic, feeding grades, New York, 14c. per unit-ton; Chicago, 16c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Dried blood, feeding grades, New York, 55c. per unit-ton; Chicago, 47c. per unit-ton.

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, 68-66 percent B.P.L. and 72-70 percent B.P.L., 20c. per long ton; 70-68 percent B.P.L., 30c. per long ton; Tennessee brown phosphate rock, 68-66 percent B.P.L., 70-68 percent B.P.L. and 72-70 percent B.P.L., 20c. per long ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	70.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Borax As Fertilizer

Ever think of borax as a plant food? Probably not. You're presumably accustomed to deem it best suited for glazing enameling and glass-making. Yet it is used advantageously in many instances as a fertilizing agent.

Although not as essential in maintaining the fertility of the soil as the celebrated trinity—nitrogen, phosphate and potash—it nevertheless serves an excellent purpose by supplying boron, which is also a necessary plant food, in sandy and other boron-deficient soils, found altogether too frequently in several otherwise good agricultural States in the Southeast, notably in Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Numerous experiments with borax applications to such soils have demonstrated that this white crystalline salt exerts a highly stimulating influence upon the growth of alfalfa clover, vetch and other legumes as well as turnips, beets, cabbage, tomatoes and potatoes, while also obviating a tendency of these legumes and vegetables to turn yellow or brown. True, boron deficiency can be overcome in some measure by using basic slag or by extensive irrigation and use of plenty of organic matter. But wherever present, it can be restored in sandy soil by applying approximately 10 pounds of borax to the acre and in medium to heavy soil by injecting 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: September

	P.C. of	Equivalent tons						
		September			P.C. of	January-September		
	1941	1942	1941	1940	1941	1942	1941	1940
Virginia	77	34,021	44,116	38,566	103	374,239	362,194	352,387
North Carolina	154	29,677	19,222	20,620	106	1,076,264	1,014,873	996,445
South Carolina	216	10,900	5,040	4,910	92	622,194	677,587	643,484
Georgia	281	15,518	5,513	3,456	99	747,468	751,634	718,119
Florida	128	41,880	32,665	47,703	105	453,138	433,516	382,364
Alabama	219	3,950	1,800	4,250	99	559,700	565,000	566,300
Mississippi	296	4,962	1,675	1,000	90	292,029	323,617	294,295
Tennessee	702	9,563	1,363	6,018	124	159,743	128,338	129,591
Arkansas	..	3,850	350	200	118	133,158	113,100	93,950
Louisiana	65	7,550	11,600	8,900	89	142,986	160,510	142,431
Texas	65	7,176	11,095	6,258	91	117,294	129,226	109,839
Oklahoma	123	986	800	755	83	8,747	10,600	6,608
Total, South	126	170,033	135,239	142,636	100	4,686,960	4,670,195	4,436,113
Indiana	104	34,171	32,939	45,406	106	385,104	332,537	299,350
Illinois	90	6,418	7,162	7,100	131	78,196	59,608	47,760
Kentucky	103	9,525	9,235	10,695	119	136,352	114,112	114,884
Missouri	49	7,675	15,539	29,019	81	69,924	86,039	84,599
Kansas	92	3,605	3,925	7,988	64	11,365	17,786	16,671
Total, Midwest	..	61,394	68,800	100,208	112	680,941	610,082	563,264
Grand total	113	231,427	204,039	242,844	102	5,367,901	5,280,277	4,999,377

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

ings, set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 240, effective today, October 19. The readjusted ceilings have reduced prices for Florida land pebble of 68-66 percent bone phosphate of lime and of 72-70 percent B.P.L. 20 cents per long ton, each, and that for 70-68 percent B.P.L., 30 cents while lowering those for Tennessee brown prosphate rock 68-66 percent B.P.L., for 70-68 percent B.P.L. and for 72-70 percent B.P.L., 20 cents per long ton, each. But these new ceilings have left prices for the higher grades substantially at the same levels as heretofore. The OPA ruling does not affect types of phosphate rock mined along the South Atlantic seaboard and in some of the Rocky Mountain States, whose prices remain unchanged under the General Maximum Price Regulation. But OPA's new pricing schedule on Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown phosphate rock has also named prices for special sizes of B.P.L. grades as well as charges which may be added for grinding, calcining, car-linings and car-door boards. It has also fixed prices for standard grades of Florida finely ground phosphate rock, and has established a price of $2.29 per gross ton for the Florida phosphate dust collected in the processing of both finely ground and unground rock.

Superphosphate. — OPA's readjustment of price ceilings for Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown phosphate rock has facilitated a further increase in production of superphosphate and triple superphosphate which are in constantly increasing demand. Considerable uneasiness continues to be shown over the inadequacy of transportation facilities. The Florida producer of triple superphosphate, who has already sold his output up to January of next year, is now worrying about being able to make deliveries on time. Production of superphosphate for August is reported to have been 29 percent larger than that for the corresponding month of last year, while shipments for the same month are also shown to have been considerably larger. Nevertheless, stocks of bulk superphosphate at the end of August were larger than those recorded at the close of August, 1941. Stocks in base and mixed goods, however, were at a much lower level than at the corresponding date of last year.

Sulphur and Pyrites

There has been no abatement of the extensive buying movement by fertilizer interests in crude material, undertaken largely at WPB's suggestion in order to stock up before transportation facilities become further congested. Prices continue well maintained. As yet there is no Spanish pyrites available here.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—October 16

Farmers in the South are being urged to plant vetch and Austrian winter peas, to produce legume nitrogen, and thus help in relieving the nitrogen shortage. These crops are to be turned under in the early Spring on land to be planted to cotton, corn and other Summer crops.

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—$30 per ton, ports, when available.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29 per ton, ports; $28 ovens, when available.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, floor prices $35.30 to $35.60 per ton, Southeast.

Peanut Meal.—November, $35.10 floor price, Alabama-Georgia producing points.

Baltimore—October 16

Fish Scrap.—Sales of this ammoniate seem to be held in abeyance, with the production of menhaden scrap much under that of last season and with the fishing companies scarcely in a position to take care of the orders booked early in the season. The prosepect of material additions to the supplies of menhaden scrap in hand is not promising, for with only one exception, all of the companies that have been operating in the North, off Long Island, New Jersey and Delaware, have now cut out. The vessels connected with the business in lower Chesapeake Bay have stopped operating with a majority taken over by the government, and activities in North Carolina have not yet gotten under way, the schools having failed to reach that point in their movement southward.

Superphosphate.—Activity in this product is proceeding about as usual at this time of the year, with a fair demand for supplies and with business done at the ceiling, which remains unchanged at $9.60 per ton for run of pile, $10.10 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened stocks, and $12.75 per ton for 20 percent material. Those plants which make a triple superphosate grade are holding it at 85 cents per unit.

Chicago—October 16

Blood.—Principal grade, unground, $5.85 to $5.90 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Unground, feeding tankage, $5.37 per unit of ammonia; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

Bone Materials.—Ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42 per ton; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.21 per unit of protein; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $68 per ton.

San Francisco—October 16

Firmness and the demand for more materials continues to characterize this market. Apparently some progress is being made with WPB in getting increased allocations on sulphate of ammonia and ammonia phosphate, owing to a larger-than-anticipated production of these products. Animal products are scarce. Fish meal is in very light supply, due to the large commitments already made.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Sold subject to WPB allocation at $38 per ton; freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Fish Meal.—Producers have already sold heavily and offerings are very light. Production for first week of October, however, was very good. Quoted at $1.16 per unit, f.o.b. San Francisco and Monterey.

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Fla.-Tenn. Phosphate Rock Prices Ceiled

—Continued from page 5

ly, and no person shall agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do any of the foregoing. The provisions of the order shall not be applicable to sales or deliveries of such phosphate rock to a purchaser if prior to October 19, 1492, such phosphate rock had been received by a carrier, other than a carrier owned or controlled by the seller, for shipment to such purchaser.

Export Sales

The provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation thereto shall be applicable to every sale of Florida land pebble phosphate rock and Tennessee brown phosphate rock to be shipped for export.

Conditional Agreements

No miner of Florida land pebble phosphate rock or Tennessee brown phosphate rock shall enter into an agreement permitting the adjustment of the prices to prices which may be higher than the maximum prices in the event that this Maximum Price Regulation No. 240 is amended or determined by a court to be invalid or upon any other contingency:—*Provided*, That if a petition for amendment (or for exception) has been duly filed, and such petition requires extensive consideration, and the administrator determines that an exception would be in the public interest pending such consideration, the administrator may, on application, grant an exception from the provisions of this section permitting the making of contracts adjustable upon the granting of this petion for amendment (or for adjustment or exception, as the case may be). Requests for such an exception may be included in the aforesaid petition for amendment (or for adjustment or for exception).

Licensing

(a) A license is hereby required of every miner now or hereafter selling to any person Florida land pebble phosphate rock or Tennessee brown phosphate rock, or both, for which maximum prices are established by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 240.

License Granted

(b) Effective October 19, 1942, every miner now or hereafter selling to any person Florida land pebble phosphate rock or Tennessee brown phosphate rock, or both, for which maximum prices are established by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 240, is hereby granted a license as a condition of selling any such phosphate rock. The license hereby granted shall, unless suspended as provided by the emergency price control act of 1942, continue in force so long as and to the extent that this maximum price regulation No. 240 remains in force.

Definitions

(a) When used in this maximum price regulation No. 240 the terms:—

"Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other organized group of persons or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

"Miner" means a person who mines or recovers from the soil, phosphate rock and who may process the same to whatsoever extent before shipment.

"Phosphate rock" means rock composed of mixtures of phosphate minerals the chief of which is tricalcium phosphate or tribasic phosphate of lime, a compound of phosphoric acid and lime chemically described as $CA_3 (PO_4)_2$.

"Florida land pebble phosphate rock" means phosphate rock of pebble-like formation mined and recovered in the State of Florida from land as distinguished from river beds.

"Tennessee brown phosphate rock" means phosphate rock brown in color mined and recovered in the State of Tennessee.

"B. P. L." means bone phosphate of lime a commercial description of phosphate rock based upon the content tricalcium phosphate or tribasic phosphate of lime ($CA_3(PO_4)_2$).

"Kind" means a phosphate rock described by the name of the state in which it is mined, the basic substance of which it is composed and may include the color of its appearance as for example "Florida land pebble phosphate rock"; "Tennessee brown phosphate rock".

Florida Prices

The miner may charge any person for Florida land pebble phosphate rock upon the terms and conditions, and for the grades and descriptions, the prices, all as set forth in the following schedule:—

(A) Unground Phosphate Rock

Size

Run of mine in carload lots—washed, dried and unground.

Price

Basis gross ton (2,240 pounds) f.o.b. cars at mines.

Quality

Bone phosphate of lime (B.P.L.) on a dry basis, and not more than 4 percent combined oxide of iron and aluminum (when determined separately on a dry basis) and not more than 3 percent moisture.

Grades

$2.00 basis 68 percent B.P.L., 7½c. per unit rise to 70 percent maximum and 15c. per unit fall to 66 percent minimum, fractions in proportion.

$2.40 basis 70 percent B.P.L., 10c. per unit rise to 72 percent maximum and 20c. per unit fall to 68 percent minimum, fractions in proportion.

$3.00 basis 72 percent B.P.L., 15c. per unit rise to 74 percent maximum and 30c. per unit fall to 70 percent minimum, fractions in proportion.

$4.00 basis 75 percent B.P.L., 20c. per unit rise to 76 percent maximum and 40c. per unit fall to 74 percent minimum, fractions in proportion.

$5.00 basis 77 percent B.P.L., 25c. per unit rise to 81 percent maximum and 50c. per unit fall to 76 percent minimum, fractions in proportion.

Special Sizes

Add 50c. per gross ton for all pebble rock.

Screened rock after drying for furnace use. Add $1.00 per gross ton for plus 5/32 inch.

Net Calcining

Deduct 50c. per gross ton for wet rock not dried.

Add $1.00 per gross ton for calcining basis 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit plus 5c. per gross ton for each even 100 degrees Fahrenheit above 1,500 degrees or less 5c. per gross ton for each 100 degrees below 1,500 degrees guaranteed.

Grinding

Add 40c. per gross ton for grinding 48 to 52 percent minus 200 mesh.

Add 50c. per gross ton for grinding 58 to 62 percent minus 200 mesh.

Car Door Boards

Add $2.00 per car for boarding up car doors.

Lining Cars

Add 75c. per car for lining doors.

Add $1.75 per car for lining cars.

Above prices without any guarantee as to oxide of iron and alumina apply to sales to ferrophosphorous and pig iron manufacturers.

(B) Finely Ground Phosphate Rock

Price

Basis net ton (2,000 pounds) f.o.b. cars at mines in carload lots in bulk.

Quality

Phosphorous pentoxide (P_2O_5) on a dry basis minimum grade guaranteed and not more than 3 percent moisture.

Ground 85 percent minus 200 mesh.

Grades

$2.75 per net ton basis 30 percent P_2O_5 minimum.

$3.00 per net ton basis 31 percent P_2O_5 minimum.

$3.25 per net ton basis 32 percent P_2O_5 minimum.

Add 75c. per car for partial paper lining and $2.00 per car for car door boards on ground rock shipped in bulk.

Add $1.50 per net ton for ground rock in 100-pound capacity multi-wall paper bags.

Add 30c. per net ton for truck load shipments in bulk.

(C) Dust Collector Product

$2.29 per gross ton approximately 60 percent to 75 percent B.P.L. and fineness of approximately 40 to 69 minus 200 mesh with no guarantee plus $3.00 per car for partial paper lining and car door boards.

Tennessee Rock

§ 1367.114. The miner may charge any person for Tennessee brown phosphate rock upon the terms and conditions, and for the grades and descriptions, the prices, all as set forth in the following schedule:—

(A) Unground Phosphate Rock

Size

Run of mine in carload lots—washed, dried and unground.

Price

Basis gross ton (2,240 pounds) f.o.b. cars at mines.

Quality

Bone phosphate of lime (B.P.L.) on a dry basis, combined oxide of iron and alumina (L. & A. determined separately on a dry basis) adjusted basis 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., and not more than 3 percent moisture.

Grades

$4.30 basis 68 percent B.P.L., 12½c. per unit rise to 70 percent maximum and 15c. per unit fall to 66 percent minimum, fractions in proportion; I. & A. basis 6 percent with 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., fractions in proportion, added when below or deducted when above.

$4.80 basis 70 percent B.P.L., 15c. per unit rise to 72 percent maximum and 20c. per unit fall to 68 percent minimum, fractions in proportion; I. & A. basis 5½ percent with 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., fractions in proportion, added when below or deducted when above.

$5.30 basis 72 percent B.P.L., 20c. per unit rise to 75 percent maximum and 25c. per unit fall to 70 percent minimum, fractions in proportion; I. & A. basis 5½ percent with 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., fractions in proportion, added when below or deducted when above.

Lump Rock

Add 50c. per gross ton for screened lump rock of not more than 8 percent moisture, and with no adjustment for I. & A.

Wet Rock

Deduct 50c. per gross ton for wet rock not dried.

Calcining

Add $1.00 per gross ton for calcining basis 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit plus 5c. per gross ton for each even 100 degrees Fahrenheit above 1,500 degrees or less 5c. per gross ton for each 100 degrees below 1,500 degrees guaranteed.

Grinding

Add 50c. per gross ton for grinding 50 percent minus 200 mesh.

Add 70c. per gross ton for grinding 60 percent minus 200 mesh.

Car Door Boards

Add $2.00 per car for boarding up car doors.

Lining Cars

Add 75c. per car for paper lining doors.
Add $1.75 per car for paper lining car.

(B) Finely Ground Phosphate Rock

Price

Basis net ton (2,000 pounds) f.o.b. cars at mines in carload lots in bulk.

Quality

Phosphorous pentoxide (P_2O_5) on a dry basis minimum grade guaranteed and not more than 3 percent moisture, no adjustment for excess grade or I. & A.

Ground 95 percent minus 200 mesh or 85 percent minus 300 mesh.

Grades

$4.50 per not ton basis 29 percent P_2O_5 minimum.

$4.70 per net ton basis 30 percent P_2O_5 minimum.

$4.80 per net ton basis 31 percent P_2O_5 minimum.

$5.00 per net ton basis 32 percent P_2O_5 minimum.

$5.50 per net ton basis 33 percent P_2O_5 minimum.

No charge for car liners or car door boards.

Add 30c. per net ton for bagging in valve bags which purchaser provides.

Add 30c. per net ton for truck load shipments in bulk.

Add $1.50 per net ton for bagging in 100-pound multi-wall paper bags.

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B. O. Graves, president of Hollingshurst & Co., fertilizer and feeding material dealer, this city returned to his desk last week after fourteen weeks' absence caused by heart attack.

Essential Oils

Essential Oils

—*Continued from page 66*

per pound under competition. Country cost leaves very narrow profit to local dealers.

Petitgrain.—Steady to firm. Some buyers cover slightly farther ahead. Little difficulty in covering requirements.

Pimento.—Stable market. Inquiry irregular. Total volume conservative. Well maintained spot quotations.

Rose.—Limited stocks natural production, high in quality, still available around $30 an ounce. Synthetic product brings high as $55 per pound.

Rue.—Believed very small quantities available at $8.25 per pound, subject to prior sale. No general distribution of supplies.

Rosemary. — Slightly more local competition. Values shaded to minimum of $2 per pound in drums. Very fair holdings reported.

Sandalwood.—Genuine Mysore oil firm. Pharmaceutical houses taking more than they had been. Domestic distilled also has steady call.

Sassafras.—Firm but not broad market at full prices. Brazilian oil finding sale for manufacturing purposes.

Spearmint.—Showing stability. Price floor for farmers close to actual selling price in country. Dealer prices firm.

Spruce. — Prices slightly lower at $1.30 to $1.35 per pound. Demand reported reasonably steady.

Tansy.—Quiet but very steady. Fair reserves in primary market. Mostly jobbing request on spot.

Vetiver. — Virtually nominal position. Few dealers have any to offer. Those with supplies show reserve.

Wormseed.—New crop came on market with weakness. Export business expected to take up slack if licenses be obtainable.

Wormwood.—Demand light and on hand-to-mouth basis. Prices very steady in absence of local competition. Fair distribution of stocks.

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropine.—Supplies larger than recently. Brazil supplying raw material. No further price decline.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Local production, some quarters, in good volume. Others still well sold ahead. Price stable.

Linalool. — Inquiry good. Stocks definitely conservative. Few unsold reserves.

Linalyl Acetate.—Stocks limited to comparatively light quantities. Good consuming market prevails where goods can be had.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Few have much surplus of supplies. Firm to strong market maintained.

Methylhexyl Ketone.—Steady movement reported on perfumers' grade. Undertones steady to firm.

Methylnaphthyl Ketone. — Position coincides with Methylhexyl Ketone.

Methyl Salicylate. — Believed all regular and normal consumer needs being supplied by leading producers. Dealers get replacement stocks steadily.

Musk.—Leading producers retain stabilized price position. Considering production difficulties, available supply real achievement. High March ceilings have disappeared.

Phenylacetic Acid. — Call rather spotty. Prompt needs being covered. Leading producers hold fair stocks.

Phenylethyl Alcohol. — Demand mainly hand-to-mouth. Practically no imported goods in general distribution. Fair holdings of domestic.

Safrol.—Naturally strong in keeping with difficulty in maintaining more than conservative production, several quarters.

Styrolyl Acetate.—Firm undertones. No surplus stocks. Some dealers report nothing in hand.

Terpineol.—Drum packages practically clear of dealers' warehouses. Can packing available in moderate quantities.

Thymol.—Moving well with established manufacturing consumers being well cared for by very good output by manufacturers from coaltar base. None known to be made from oil, eucalyptus abies.

- - - —V- - -

SALVAGE YOUR FACTORY SCRAP

Cosmetic Order L-171 Revoked

—*Continued from page 3*

produced. Manufacturers no longer will be limited to the percentage controls heretofore imposed.

While the "lid is off" and manufacturers are free to produce in such volume as they might think can be disposed of, C. A. Willard, deputy chief of the drugs and cosmetics section of the chemicals branch warned against a short-sighted view being taken of the relaxing order. Overproduction will only bring about heavier restrictions on the industry in the end because the "M" orders would have to be tightened and complete allocation might eventually become necessary, he said.

Mr. Willard said that L-171 was never intended as a permanent control over for the cosmetics industry and that it was designed only as a "stop-gap" pending the development of controls over the basic materials which would make the end-use control unnecessary. This has now been accomplished, he added.

The revocation of the order not only lifted the percentage production controls but also eliminated the restrictions of L-171 on sizes and the prohibitions against new prooducts. Officials of the chemicals branch said, however, that the packaging problem will not be left uncontrolled for long and that the industry can expect "fairly rigid restrictions" will be imposed at a later date. It can also expect strict curtailment of luxury toiletries that use critical materials.

In this category fall particularly cosmetics containing alcohol, glycerin, imported oils, waxes and higher grades of talc. Many of the other materials entering into cosmetic manufacture are reasonably free and are expected to continue to be available.

The orders which will now constitute the basic controls over the industry are:—M-30, ethyl alcohol; M-168, isopropyl alcohol; M-31, methyl alcohol; M-161, borax and boric acid; M-163 and M-164, by-product and synthetic ammonias; M-160, coconut oil; M-69, distilled spirits; M-71, fats and oils; M-58, glycerin; M-235, castor oil; M-106, shellac; M-239, talc; M-230, calcium phosphate and sodium phosphate; M-27, phenol derivatives; and, M-25, formaldehyde.

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Imported Guiacum Price Set for Bush Pan-America

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has established a price for essence of imported guiacum for Bush Pan-America, Inc., New York. Under the order the Bush Pan-America can receive $6.25 per pound for 1,235 pounds imported on June 22, 1942, and 2,166 pounds on August 12, 1942.

- - - —V- - -

Ostrom to Serve for Griffiths

John C. Ostrom has been appointed executive vice-president of the New York Board of Trade, to serve in place of M. D. Griffith, who has been granted a leave of absence to handle a special assignment for the War Department. Mr. Griffiths will be located in Washington. Mr. Ostrom will also continue in his post as secretary of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section.

- - - —V- - -

Logcher Army Lieutenant

Henri Logcher, formerly purchasing agent in the New York office of N. V. Rathkamp & Co., Dutch East Indies pharmaceutical house, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps of the Medical Department of the Army. He is a graduate of Delft University, The Hague, with a master's degree in chemical engineering.

- - - —V- - -

Sterling Products Renamed

At a special meeting of stockholders of Sterling Products, Inc., in Wilmington, Del., October 15, the name of the corporation was changed to Sterling Drug, Inc.

- - - —V- - -

John H. Adams, formerly with the Red Star Chemical Co., will join the Allied Raw Materials Corporation, this city, as sales manager.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Four-hundred-thirty-third Instalment

Rubber

Solvents for Crude Rubber

(*Continued from October 12 issue*)

Pine oil
Salicylic acid ester of ricinoleic alcohols
Terpineol
Tetrachloroethane
Toluol
Turpentine
Trichloroethylene
Xylol

Stabilizers in Curing Rubber

Laurex
Stearex
Stearic acid
Zinc stearate

Stiffening Agents in Rubber Compounding

Benzidin
Dammar beads
Oxynone
Shellac

Tackifiers in Rubber Compounding

Aroclor
Bardex
B.R.H No. 2
Cumar
Cardolite 446, 619, 618, 665, and 870
Copene
Galex
Nevilite 123
Nypene
Piccolyte resins
Resins R-12 and R-17
Rubtak
Tackol
Zo-jo

Swellers for Rubber in Reclaiming Processes

Abalyn
Benzol
B.R.V
Cyclohexanol butyrate
Dipentene
Dipentene No. 160
Dipolymer, dark
Forum 35 and 40
Pigmentar oil
Pine oil
Rubberine gel
Solvenol No. 1
S.R.O
Tarol No. 1
Toluol
Xylol

Vulcanization Accelerators for Rubber

Acidyl derivatives of mercaptoarylene-pyrimidins
Acidyl derivatives of mercaptoquinazolins
Aldehyde derivatives of mercaptoarylene-pyrimidins
Aldehyde derivatives of mercaptoquinazolins
Aldehyde derivatives of mercaptoquinolins
Alicylic primary amines addition products of dithiocarbamates
Alkoxy mercaptoquinolins
Alkoxy substituted mercaptoquinolins
Alkyl aminoquinolins
Alkyl substituted mercaptoquinolins
Alphamercaptonaphthothiazoles reaction products with—
(1) Beta-beta'-oxytetramethylenecarbamine chloride
Alphamercaptonaphthothiazoles reaction products with—
(2) Dialphanaphthylcarbamine chloride
(3) Diamylcarbamine chloride
(4) Dibenzylcarbamine chloride
(5) Dibetanaphthylcarbamine chloride
(6) Di(betaphenethyl)-carbamine chloride
(7) Dibutylcarbamine chloride
(8) Dibutylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
(9) Dicyclohexylcarbamine chloride
(10) Dicyclohexylcarbamylbenzothiazyl 1-sulphide
(11) Di(orthoanisyl)-carbamine chloride
(12) Di(orthohydroxyphenyl)carbamine chloride
(13) Di(orthomethylcyclohexyl)carbamine chloride
(14) Di(orthophenetidyl)carbamine chloride
(15) Di(orthotolyl)-carbamine chloride
(16) Di(para-anisyl)-carbamine chloride
(17) Di(parahydroxyphenyl)carbamine chloride
(18) Di(paramethylcyclohexyl)carbamine chloride
(19) Di(paranitrophenyl)carbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
(20) Di(paraphenetidyl)carbamine chloride)
(21) Di(paratolyl)-carbamine chloride
(22) Di(tetrahydroalphafurfuryl)carbamine chloride
(23) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
(24) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamyl-6-methylbenzothiazyl 1-sulphide
(25) Pentamethylenecarbamine chloride
(26) Substituted carbamine halides
Alphamercaptonaphthothiazoles reaction products with—
(20) Di(parapheneti-dyl)carbamine chloride)
(21) Di(paratolyl)-carbamine chloride
(22) Di(tetrahydroalphafurfuryl)carbamine chloride
(23) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
(24) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamyl-6-methylbenzothiazyl 1-sulphide
(25) Pentamethylenecarbamine chloride
(26) Substituted carbamine halides
Alpha-alpha-alpha'-alpha'-tetrachloroacetone reaction product of—
(1) Amylxanthogenic acids
(2) Cyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(3) Diallyldithiocarbamic acid
(4) Dibenzyldithiocarbamic acid
(5) Di-N-butyldithiocarbamic acid
(6) Dicyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
Alpha-alpha-alpha'-alpha'-tetrachloroacetone reaction products of—
(7) Diethyldithiocarbamic acid
(8) Dihexyldithiocarbamic acid
(9) Di-isopropyldithiocarbamic acid
(10) Dithio acids and their derivatives
(11) Dithioacetic acid
(12) Dithioacrylic acid
(13) Dithiobenzoic acid
(14) Dithiocarbamic acid
(15) Dithiocrotonic acid
(16) Dithiofuroic acid
(17) Dithiolauric acid
(18) Dithio-oleic acid
(19) Ethyldithiocarbamic acid
(20) Ethylxanthogenic acid
(21) Methylphenyldithiocarbamic acid
(22) Methylxanthogenic acid
(23) Orthoaminodithiobenzoic acid
(24) Pentamethylenedithiocarbamic acid
(25) Tetrahydroalphafurfurylcyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(26) Xanthogenic acids
Alpha-alpha-alpha'-alpha'-tetrachlorobenzylpropyl ketone reaction product of—
(1) Amylxanthogenic acids
(2) Cyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(3) Diallyldithiocarbamic acid
(4) Dibenzyldithiocarbamic acid
(5) Di-N-butyldithiocarbamic acid
(6) Dicyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
Alpha-alpha-alpha'-alpha'-tetrachloroacetone reaction products of—
(7) Diethyldithiocarbamic acid
(8) Dihexyldithiocarbamic acid
(9) Di-isopropyldithiocarbamic acid
(10) Dithio acids and their derivatives
(11) Dithioacetic acid
(12) Dithioacrylic acid
(13) Dithiobenzoic acid
(14) Dithiocarbamic acid
(15) Dithiocrotonic acid
(16) Dithiofuroic acid
(17) Dithiolauric acid
(18) Dithio-oleic acid
(19) Ethyldithiocarbamic acid
(20) Ethylxanthogenic acid
(21) Methylphenyldithiocarbamic acid
(22) Methylxanthogenic acid
(23) Orthoaminodithiobenzoic acid
(24) Pentamethylenedithiocarbamic acid
(25) Tetrahydroalphafurfurylcyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(26) Xanthogenic acids
Alpha-alpha-alphatrichloroacetone reaction product of—
(1) Amylxanthogenic acids
(2) Cyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(3) Diallyldithiocarbamic acid

(*To be continued*)

FMC

GET IN THE SCRAP!

This is about the best slogan on the subject we have seen (not original with us), but its meaning should not be misinterpreted.

Officials of the War Production Board are of the opinion that it does NOT mean the scrapping of GOOD EQUIPMENT still usable and vitally required by war work plants. We ourselves are constantly scrapping tons of metal, but exercising great care that GOOD MACHINES are preserved for future lives of usefulness.

If you want to know where that surplus unit may be required we HAVE THE ANSWER. Let us know what it is . . . in most cases we can place it at once.

Here are some of the units we offer for sale and this list will also serve as a guide for machinery needed.

1,000,000 GALLONS OF TANKAGE AVAILABLE

35—Welded Steel Horizontal Tanks; 5,000 gal. to 10,000 gal.
25—Open Top Steel Tanks; 250 gal. to 5,000 gal.
2—500 gal. welded steel jacketed Kettles.
5—200 gal. glass lined, agitated Tanks.
1—2,000 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Tank.
2—2,000 gal. stainless steel insulated Tanks.
Kettles in copper from 25 gal. to 500 gal.
13—Steel 1,200 gal. Jacketed Kettles with agitators.
1—10' diameter Copper Calandria type Vacuum Pan; print available.
1—Struthers Wells Triple Effect Evaporator; 582 sq. ft., each effect.
1—Viersen 36" suspended type Centrifugal; rubber lined.
1—Sharples Centrifugal, clarifier type BLPIC.
1—Sharples Portable Super Centrifuge; type MP.
1—Sharples Centrifugal Clarifier with monel parts.
1—Buffalo 75 gal. Cast Steel, glass lined high pressure Autoclave.
2—W. & P. BB Jacketed Mixers; 9 gal. and 50 gal.
2—W. & P. 100 gal. and 150 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Type Mixers.
1—W. & P. 200 gal. Unjacketed Mixer, Size 17XBB.
3—Barber Extra Heavy Duty Steel Jacketed Mixers; 2,000 lb.
6—Buhrstone lined 6'x6' Pebble Mills.
1—Raymond 2 roll high side Mill.
1—Raymond 4 roll low side Mill.
2—Raymond Mills No. 00 and No. 0000 with accessories.
1—No. 1 Rotary Cutter; with 5—24" knives.
1—Schutz-O'Neill 4 roll Mill, 9"x18".
5—Schutz-O'Neill Limited Pulverizers 16", 20", 22".
8—Horizontal Rotary Kilns, 7'x80', belt drive.
2—Abbe (Smidth) lined Ball Mills, 4'6"x18', pulley drive, with 75 HP, 440-volt, motor.
1—Allis-Chalmers lined Ball Mill, 4'6"x20', belt drive.
1—Allis-Chalmers double roll Crusher, rolls 12"x24", arranged for belt drive.
3—Tyler-Hummer Vibrating Screens with 3'x5' surface with motor driven Generator.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer; 18 shelves; 67"x167".
2—Devine 5'x30' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Devine 100 gal. Cast Iron Vacuum Still.
1—Puritron 475 gal. Jacketed and Agitated Kettle.
1—Valles Aluminum Filter; 72 sq. ft. filt. area.
3—Sweetland Filters; No. 5, No. 7, No. 12.
1—42" Sperry 57 plate Filter Press; cast iron.
4—Filter Press Skeletons: 3—30" and 1—42".
1—Johnson 27" round cast iron filter press, 35 plates.

Send For Complete Details

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
FMC
9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

SALES REPRESENTATION:—To replace loss of manpower on account of the war curtailing salesmen, curtailing territory and local representation, our organization may be of service. We can take on an additional account at this time. We cover the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, selling chemicals and raw materials to the manufacturing trade in these states, also contacting defense plants. Main office Chicago, branch Detroit. We operate on a commission basis, can furnish highest references, and offer high grade trained personnel. BOX 999, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WELL INTRODUCED dealers and exporters in chemicals, oils and waxes. Interested represent manufacturers in above lines as agents or distributors. BOX 104, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS interested in representing manufacturer of pharmaceutical chemicals in middle west and west coast write to BOX 100, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

TANKS:—Six horizontal tanks 30 in. by 12 ft.—12 gauge steel—2½ in. pipe tapped opening each end on top and one end on bottom. Inside and welds thoroughly galvanized. Never used. BOX 992, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Steel tanks, must be moved at once; 4 3500-gallon and 1 5000-gallon vertical closed, riveted; location: Brooklyn, N. Y. BOX 105, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 973, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED:—One 500 gallon, steam jacketed tank with agitator. Textile Proofers, Inc., 1 Gates avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

WE NEED immediately vacuum shelf dryers 500 to 2,000 sq. ft. pan surface, also corresponding accessories, vacuum pumps, condensers, etc. Wire or write air-mail full particulars and prices to Apartado 769, Mexico City.

WANTED.—Used late model accelerated weatherometer testing machine, made by National Carbon Co. or equal. Please state full description and price. Also send catalogue if possible. BOX 101, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED:—Two bottom sections from oil expellers or oil screw presses which will be suitable for dewatering bagasse. Old model expellers may be satisfactory. Wire or write airmail full particulars and prices to Apartado 769, Mexico City.

LIQUIDATING

1—No. 4 Sweetland Filter Press with Stainless Leaves
1—32" Iron Filter Press, 42 Plate
1—Paterson 7' x 5' 6"—Silex
2—Paterson 4' x 5'—Silex
1—Abbe 4' x 6' — Porcelain Pebble Mills, Motor Driven
5—48" and 60" Rubber Basket Extractors
5—Rubber Lined Tanks
4—8,000 Gallon Steel Pressure Tanks
2—1,000 Gallon Soap Kettles
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles, 50 to 350 Gallons
1—Truck Dryer
Pumps, Boilers, Generators

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York City
WOrth 2-4583

TANKS

23 Steel Oil Storage 5,000 — 8,000 — 11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high.

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90' Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Materials Offered

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE:—5 tons Quillay bark (soap bark) San Antonio (Chili) quality—strips—spot New York. Send offerings to BOX 103, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Wanted

NEW YORK CORPORATION, dealing in fine and technical chemicals, wants to buy (or to acquire a share in) a small or medium size chemical plant, located in the metropolitan area. The plant must be working, and raw materials must be obtainable. BOX 996, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST with organic manufacturing experience, pharmaceuticals. Give full data experience, references, salary. BOX 985, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
1—PREMIER 6 in. paste Colloid Mill
2—16 in. x 40 in. three stee roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—ROSS twin 150 gallon ead mixers
25—New Portable Tanks on wheels
1—4 ft. 5 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. PEBBLE MILLS
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Positions Vacant

PRACTICAL VARNISH maker wanted with considerable actual experience in making of modern synthetic varnishes and allied products. Varnish research experience also desired. Must be draft exempt. Location South. Lacquer chemist also needed. BOX 982, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page* 73

FOR SALE

1—6' x 15' Allis Chalmers Tube Mill.
1—6' x 70' Rotary Dryer.
1—4000 gal. jack. ag. Lead lined Tank.
2—150 gal. W.&P. Mixers, double nobin blades.
1—Size 9 Robinson Unique Batch Mixer.
2—3' x 6' Anco Chilling Rolls.
2—18" x 48" double drum Flakers or Dryers.
2—12" x 32" and 16" x 40" 3-roll Mills.
1—20" x 24" 2-roll Coal Crusher.
1—5 x 6' buhrstone lined Pebble Mill.

Send us your inquiries for Process Equipment and a list of your idle equipment.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
917 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

Aue Double End Drum Washer

A 1 Condition

STEEL DRUM EXCHANGE
INCORPORATED
3363 West 140th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SAVE TO WIN!

Save TIME and MONEY with CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT

SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

1—Proctor & Schwartz 12-truck Atmospheric Dryer, approx. 2100 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—Rotary VACUUM DRUM DRYERS: 1-Buffalo 48" x 40" Single Bronze Drum; 1-Devine 3' x 9' Double Bronze Drum.
1—10' dia. x 40" face REVOLVING DRYER.
7—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 1-Buffalo 5' x 30"; 5-Devine 4' x 25'; 1-Devine 4' x 30'.
4—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS: 1-4' x 12' dbl. drum; 2-Anco 4' x 9' single drum; 1-4' x 8'.
17—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS: 1-2200 gal., 2-1000 gal., 2-650 gal., 9-500 gal., 2-200 gal., 1-150 gal.
60—25 gal. Monel open tanks; 12-45 gal.
1—20 gal. MONEL KETTLE electrically heated.
1—50 gal. STAINLESS STEEL LINED jacketed KETTLE.
1—100 gal. ALUMINUM JACK KETTLE, 2-80 gal., 1-60 gal., 2-40 gal., 1-20 gal.
4—300 gal. PFAUDLER WATER JACKETED KETTLES, side m.d. agitators; 1-125 gal.
10—300 gal. COPPER CLOSED TIN-COATED TANKS.
35—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72", bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
8—PEBBLE MILLS: 1-Patterson, 6' x 7' Silex Lined; 1-32" x 42" rubber lined; other sizes.
1—Stokes 79-80 Combination Tube Filler, Closer Clipless Closure, m.d.
6—3 roller Mills, up to 16 x 40.
8—1000 lbs., 800 lbs., 600 lbs., Dry Powder Mixers; other sizes.
2—W. & P. Mixers, size 21-X-BB, jacketed, 625 gallons; 1-size 15, 100 gal. jack.; 1-size 14,50 gal. jack.; other sizes.
4—4' x 6' Iron Oliver Filters.
1—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Unit.

SPECIALS

1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7-hearth complete.
2—L.B. BUCKET ELEVATORS: 24" x 48" steel case; 1-90' c.c., 1-70' c.c. motor driven.
2—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, direct m.d.
2—Shriver 42" x 42" cast iron FILTER PRESSES, 40-chambers, plate and frame.
4—Worthington Duplex piston, bronze fitted PUMPS, 2-6" x 12" Magna, belt driven, 1-7" x 12" and 1-6" x 12", motor driven by 7½ HP, AC motors.
1—Hoepner 10 lbs. to 25 lbs. automatic SCALE and Filled BAG SEWER, motor driven.
1—Buffalo 17-shelf Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 42" x 42" shelves.
1—Sperry 42" x 42" CAST IRON FILTER PRESS, plate-frame, 55 chambers; 1-Shriver 36" x 36", washing, 60 chambers; 20 others, 30" x 30" to Laboratory sizes.
11—Heat Exchangers, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; also smaller sizes.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS: 5 Roll High Side; No. 1 Beater Type; No. 0000.
3—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSORS, twin horiz., 250 tons each, direct motor driven to West. 500 HP synchr. Motors, 3-60-440 V.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, motor driven with West. 100 HP 3-60-440 V.
2—Direct Heat Rotary DRYERS: 1-6' x 24' Iroquois and 1-5' x 30' Iroquois, ½" shells.
2—All Copper EVAPORATORS: 1-Badger triple 450 sq. ft. per effect, complete; 1-Standard triple 350 sq. ft. per effect, complete.

This is just a SAMPLE --- Ask for complete list

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 72*

Positions Vacant

WAXES and gums.—Highly reputable, old-established firm, financially sound, wants a thoroughly experienced man, with good knowledge of trade to manage this department. State age, qualifications and draft status. BOX 974, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT CHEMIST wanted by a large established paint and varnish manufacturer located in deep mid South. Very necessary to have had at least five years experience analyzing, testing and formulating paints, varnishes and allied products. Permanent employment with aggressive concern for man who can produce. Give complete information as to education and past experience in reply. Also state age, size family and two or three references preferably former employers and starting salary. BOX 989, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Liquidation!

FROM SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

1—STRUTHERS WELLS VERTICAL STEEL TUBE EVAPORATOR, SINGLE EFFECT, HAVING 2200 SQ. FT. HEATING SURFACE.

1—BATTERY OF 2—250 HP, B. & W. STERLING TYPE BOILERS.

1—HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE GENERATOR SET, 360 KW, 3/60/480 VOLT.

1—Steel jacketed Mixing Tank, 7'x10'.

2—Four Pass Heaters, 24"x12'.

4—Single Pass Heaters, 12"x8'.

8—Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

9—Steam Pumps, simplex and duplex.

17—Motors, 3 to 100 HP, 3/60/220-440 volt.

8—Redwood Tanks, 16'x12'.

2—Eimco Classifiers, rake type.

1—Stephens-Adamson 4" Tubular Conveyor.

MISCELLANEOUS: Machine Shop Tools, pipe, steel plate, valves, fittings, etc.

Send for Circular

SELECTED SPECIALS

1—ROTARY DRYER, 6'x70'.

4—ROTARY DRYERS, 4'x40', 4'x30', 3'x20', 3'x18'.

1—Shriver 24"x24" Steam Jacketed Filter Press, plate and frame, 30 chambers.

8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 36"x36".

2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 18"x24", 24"x36", 36"x18".

17—Lead Valves, 2".

3—Tolhurst 32" Centrifugals, motor driven.

3—Roller Mills, Lab., 9"x24", 12"x32".

6—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, 20, 40, 50 gals.

2—Mikro Pulverizers, 12", 24".

2—Steel Mixing Tanks, 7,000 gal.

2—Steel Storage Tanks, 20'x20'.

3—PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ TRAY DRYERS, 4'x6'x7' HIGH.

3—Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 36"x36".

1—Hersey 5'x25' Indirect Heat Dryer.

2—Rubber Lined Tanks, 42"x60".

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank, 46"x30".

1—Rotary Continuous Filter, 6'x4'4".

2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills.

1—Jacketed Pebble Mill, 24"x30".

2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x8', Double Drum 28"x60", 36"x96".

1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer.

2—Jaw Crushers, 6"x9", 9"x15".

23—Storage Tanks, from 5,000 to 50,000 gals.

1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Mill.

1—Raymond No. 1 Pulverizer, motor driven.

1—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, jacketed.

1—Day Cincinnatus 112 gal. Mixer, heavy duty, motor driven.

4—Rotex Screens, 20"x40" to 40"x84", single, double and triple deck.

14—Pebble Mills.

6—Sharples No. 6 Clarifiers.

5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26" to 60".

22—Batch Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.

26—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.

4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10.

19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12" to 42".

6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier.

12—Glass Lined Tanks, to 1,000 gals.

SEND FOR LATEST CIRCULARS COVERING NINE LIQUIDATIONS!

Cash Buyers of Your Surplus Equipment—From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

BRILL Equipment Co.

183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Positions Vacant

MANAGER of chemical department, with important firm in New York, capable of developing domestic and foreign business in chemicals, drugs, etc. Must be U. S. citizen. Write qualifications to BOX 998, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN with satisfactory sales record in paint, cosmetic, paper and allied trades in metropolitan New York, New England, Pennsylvania territories. Must have knowledge of white and colored pigments and related specialties. Excellent opportunity for applicant who qualifies. State experience, technical training if any, and draft status. BOX 102, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST:—Ph.D., good training and background; 15 years experience. Now employed with leading large ethical manufacturer as research chemist. Responsible for many successful products. Interested in changing to smaller concern as director or assistant director, development or research department. Draft 3-A. BOX 991, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TECHNICAL—ECONOMIC analyst desires position assisting direction of sales, development, or promotion programs. He has a broad background in chemicals and pharmaceuticals; college training in chemistry and business subjects; practical experience in production, development, sales, and promotion, including technical and economic studies of products and processes. He is capable of co-ordinating your line of products with present conditions and preparing it for the reconstruction. Replies considered confidential. BOX 993, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT: — Graduate chemist, thirty-nine, married; fifteen years experience production, sales, and management; knowledge economics and statistics; experienced writer and speaker. Desires post of responsibility permitting exercise of initiative and intelligence. Minimum salary four thousand dollars. BOX 994, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SECRETARY EXECUTIVE.—28, now in complete charge of export-import office, buying and selling, wishes to change around November 15, similar position or as assistant to executive of large corporation. College education. Speaks and writes four languages. BOX 995, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Liming Material Truck Charges GMPR Exempt

—*Continued from page 5*

tilizers for the Department of Agriculture.

The materials are transported mainly by neighborhood trucking firms from production points or railroad sidings under contracts with the Agriculture Department based on costs of 1938. Many of the truckers were unwilling to sign contracts for 1943 deliveries at last year's rates, because increased labor and material costs since then would subject them to actual operating losses. Because of the war demand for increased agricultural production, the fertilizer program is more important than ever this year and the exception of these transportation services were granted to speed it.

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Thermosetting Plastics Industry Advisers Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Thermosetting Plastics Processors Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. Frank H. Carman, chief of plastics and synthetic rubber section of the Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officer Committee members are:—

Donald H. Dew, Diemolding Corporation, Canastota, N. Y.; George K. Scribner, Boonton Molding Company, Boonton, N. J.; William H. Milton, jr., General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; Thomas J. McIntyre, Macklin Company, Jackson, Mich.; Milton P. Higgins, Norton Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Blume, American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. R. T. Halstead, Johns-Manville, New York; D. J. O'Conor, The Formica Insulation Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. G. E. Landt, Continental-Diamond Fibre Company, Newark, Del.; M. A. Chapman, Mica Insulator Company, New York; John T. Ehleider, Insulating Tube Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Leonard T. McCloskey, Taylor Fibre Company, Norristown, Pa.

Phila. Paint Club Elects Almond President

H. B. Almond, of McCloskey Varnish Works, was elected president by the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at their annual meeting held at the Hotel Warwick October 14. Walter Gorrell, of John Lucas & Co., the former president, was elected first vice-president. Other officers are second vice-president, Joseph Gardner; treasurer, S. French Reeves of the John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, and secretary Wilbur Rank.

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, who came on from Washington, where he had just attended an Office of Price Administration meeting at which the problem of the paint industry under the March ceiling prices had been discussed, OPA was aware, Mr. Trigg said, that due to increased costs of linseed oil and substitute containers, coupled with the fact that 60 percent of the aggregate volume of the industry was represented by government work done at prices below profit, the average unit price of the industry had been reduced some 40c.

It is hoped, Mr. Trigg said, that OPA will institute certain relief steps before many weeks have passed. However, OPA's policy requires that the ultimate price of paint shall not be increased to the general public, he added. A subsidy is under consideration whereby the Commodity Credit Corporation will arrange loans for crushers that will enable paint manufacturers to buy linseed oil at 10.2c. per pound, instead of the ceiling price of 12c. per pound. This saving of 6 percent taken in conjunction with the 20 percent reduction in the use of linseed oil by paint manufacturers only furnishes an actual reduction of 1.2 percent in materials cost at a time when paint manufacturers' costs are actually up about 15 percent, he explained. OPA feels, he said, that the increased volume of the industry takes care of the increased materials costs. This was true, Mr. Trigg stated, up to April of 1942. However, since that time the industry's sales have been receding.

On the subject of concentration of industry, Mr. Trigg said that he had received a letter from an English paint manufacturer who said that to date no move in this direction has been made in England. The speaker said that he understood that WPB had been investigating the English situation closely and stated as his opinion that no move toward concentration of the paint industry of this country seemed imminent at this time.

Frank Whittam, of John Lucas & Co., urged members to cooperate with local OCD and scrap collection drives.

Horace Felton, of Felton-Sibley Company, outlined the plans for the mail convention to be held by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

A suitcase was presented to Walter Gorrell by Joseph Gardener, jr., as a token of esteem from the members of the association.

L. P. Crouse of the Dicalite Co. was elected to membership in the association.

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Bradford Manager Chamber of Commerce

OPD Washington Bureau

Ralph Bradford has been appointed general manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Bradford, secretary of the chamber since 1939, was named to the newly created office by the chamber's board of directors as a step in the general reorganization of the chamber's machinery of operation now under way. For a number of years before becoming secretary, Mr. Bradford was manager of the chamber's commercial organization department. Prior to that he was engaged in local chamber work in Texas.

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Brown Corp. Appoints H.P. Kendall Chairman

Henry P. Kendall has been appointed chairman of the board of the Brown Corporation and Wentworth Brown has become vice-president and director of the company. The board of directors has been reorganized and consists of the following nine members: Robert Brown, O. B. Brown, H. P. Carruth, J. B. Challies, John J. Haggerty, Henry P. Kendall, G. A. Morris, J. P. St. Laurent, and L. A. Whittemore. Mr. St. Laurent, a new director, has also been appointed secretary of the company.

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Asbestos Special Items Price Formula Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Instructions for determining manufacturers' maximum prices of two kinds of "special" products, asbestos fiber specials and bonded abrasive specials, were issued October 15 by the Office of Price Administration.

In each case the ceiling prices are determined by use of the same formula or formulas the manufacturer used in March, 1942, for prices at that time. The instructions are contained in order No. 94 for asbestos fiber specials and order No. 96 for bonded abrasive specials under section 1499.3 (b) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective October 14.

The orders state that the value given each factor, such as cost of materials and labor, in the formula may be no higher than the value given it in determining March prices and that the method followed must be the same as that followed in March. Complete details of the formulas and their application to March prices must be filed with OPA. Both kinds of "specials" are manufactured to individual specifications, OPA explained, and therefore cannot be easily classified and entered on price lists.

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Alcohol Deliveries Curtailed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Holders of A-1-j ratings no longer are excepted from the restrictions on the use and delivery of ethyl alcohol, controlled by general preference order M-30, as amended August 8, 1942, WPB announced October 16.

When the order originally was drawn, the A-1-j rating was intended to make delivery possible under exceptional circumstances only, but the change in priority rating levels served to liberalize deliveries beyond the extent contemplated.

The provision allowing for delivery of ethyl alcohol on A-1-j ratings has been stricken from the order by today's amendment, issued by the Director General for Operations. Inasmuch as the rating of A-1-j is no longer high enough to obtain substantial deliveries, this amendment is simply to bring the order into accord with current practice.

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OPD Forum

Phosphate Vanadium

—*Continued from page 4*

were retained by the V_2O_5 by the refining process according to your United States patent number 2,163,773. It would be interesting to learn how the Vanadium Corporation can get around that difficulty.

My good friend, Walter Schmidt, whom I think you know quite well, was present when our paper was presented. I think he will be able to give you a first-hand report on it.

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Back to the Farm

The Editor,
OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:

I was most pleasantly surprised to read your editorial in the October 12 issue of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, entitled "Back to the Farm." It is illuminating as well as encouraging to find an editorial staff concerned primarily with problems of the industrial world awake also to the seriour farm labor problem which affects not only industry, but the United States and the United Nations as well.

I am not so much suprprised that you are aware of the situation as I am by the fact that you are willing to give it editorial time and space. In doing this I feel that you have rendered agreat service to this nation and to farmers. You have my most sincere congratulations.

P. J. MCMANUS,
Coop. G.L.F. Soil B'lding Service, Inc.

Ithaca, N. Y.
October 14, 1942

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ALOE—240 cs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
ANISE—428 bgs, 65,912 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
ASBESTOS—1,140 bgs, 171,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank Trust Co
FIBER—2,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank Trust Co
1,200 bgs, 180,000 lbs, First National Bank
BABASSU KERNELS—1 cs, Superintendence Co
BANANA FLAKE—235 cs, 8,716 lbs, Geo Rogers & Co
265 cs, 9,418 lbs, David Kannengiesser
BARIUM HYDRATE—200 bgs
BONES—1,686 bgs, 197,982 lbs, Rogers & Hubbard
BRISTLES—9 cs, 1,293 lbs, Arnhold & Co
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, 33,000 lbs, L Furth
200 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
200 bgs, 33,000 lbs, National City Bank
66 bgs, 10,890 lbs, Irving Trust Co
CASTOR BEANS—8,532 bgs, 1,279,800 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
35,488 bgs, 5,023,200 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
2,480 bgs, 372,000 lbs, Leon Israel & Bros
CHALK PRECIP—400 bgs, 40 tons, H J Baker & Bro
240 bgs, 10 tons, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
CHROME ORE—6,713,705 lbs, E J Lavino & Co
502 tons
COBALT COPPER ORE RESID—2,900 bgs, Deloro Smelting & Refining Co
COCOA BEANS—5,550 bgs, 1,110,000 lbs
COLORS—8 cs, American Express Co
2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co
5 cs, Winsor & Newton
COTTON LINTERS—982 bls, Norton Ellis & Co
2 bls, Barrow Ages Laboratories
COTTONSEED LINTERS—493 bls, Norton Ellis & Co
CUMIN SEED—312 bgs, 45,328 lbs, Acas American Commerce & Shipping Corp
FILTER PAPER—31 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co
GLASS, WINDOW—50 cs, Leo Popper & Son
GUM, ARABIC—300 bgs, 67,320 lbs, M Sobin & Co
250 bgs, 56,080 lbs, Dellons Chemical Co
200 bgs, 44,880 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co
300 bgs, 67,320 lbs, Azad Beg Jarabagui
500 bgs, 112,200 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
200 bgs, 44,880 lbs, D Abondi
1,000 bgs, 224,400 lbs, M N Hakkak
500 bgs, 112,200 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
250 bgs, 56,100 lbs, Eggers & Heinlein
150 bgs, 33,660 lbs, Canadian Bank of Canada
100 bgs, 22,440 lbs
100 bgs, E A Shaw & Co
2 bgs, Greene Trading Co
HAIR—32 cs, 10,089 lbs, Morris D Nelson
1 cs, 171 lbs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co
CATTLE—12 bls, Guaranty Trust Co
CATTLE TAIL—26 bls, 24,864 lbs, Wilson & Co
14 bls, 12,269 lbs, Armour & Co
HOG—13 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
HORSE—85 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
43 bls, 5,687 lbs, A A Krejtman, Inc
40 bls, 5,350 lbs, Chesnut-Cooper & Co
537 cs, F H Cone & Co
11 bls, 11,193 lbs, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
10 bls, 9,444 lbs, F P Woll & Co
54 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
9 cs, All Transport & Storage Co
5 bls, Kleve Warish, Inc
30 bls, 23,663 lbs, Brush & Weaving Hair Mfg Co
HORSE MANE—10 cs, 2,622 lbs, Arnhold & Co
37 cs, 10,104 lbs, First National Bank
17 cs, 2,431 lbs, H Rosenhirsch & Co
22 cs, 3,146 lbs, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
HORSE TAIL—14 cs, 3,731 lbs, Arnhold & Co
12 bls, 11,913 lbs, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
20 cs, 5,152 lbs, A A Krejtman, Inc
12 bls, 10,186 lbs, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
30 cs, 4,488 lbs, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
18 cs, 2,692 lbs, H Rosenhirsch & Co
13 cs, 1,944 lbs, A Mann
HENBANE LEAVES—104 bls, 52,903 lbs, Sodeco Trading Co
IPECAC ROOT—18 bls, Silvio Gaguine & Co
120 bls, S B Penick & Co
KYANITE—500 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp
KUSMI SEED—500 bgs, Defence Supply Co
LAUREL LEAVES—12 bls, 7,700 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
5 bls, 3,432 lbs, Acas American Commerce & Shipping Corp
MANGROVE BARK—2,447 bls, 600,000 lbs, National City Bank
MICA—87 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
545 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co
92 cs, United Mineral Chemical Co
202 cs, Cunningham Import & Export Co
26 cs, American Mica Works
34 cs, Chemical Bank Trust Co
850 cs, Metal Reserve Co
136 cs, Katz Pfeiffer
145 cs, Jose Koppel & Co
MANGANESE ORE—1,500 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Co
3,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
2,500 tons, L J Buck, Inc
MYROBALANS—500 pockets, 27,500 lbs, Barker Chemical Co
4,000 pockets, 220,000 lbs, The Tannin Corp
OIL, CASTOR—250 dms, Tunley & Co
122 dms, 66,293 lbs, Smith Weihman Co, Inc
CINNAMON LEAF—19 dms, R C Treatt & Co
9 dms, Chase National Bank Trust Co
9 pkgs, R C Treatt & Co
COTTONSEED—536 dms, Canada Bankers, Ltd
DIESEL—60,601 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J
LUBRICATING—1 cs, Atlantic Refining Co

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

NEATSFOOT—148 cks, 70,408 lbs, Archer Daniels Midland Co
138 cks, 65,355 lbs
57 tcs, 26,625 lbs, Swift & Co
ORANGE—187 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
9 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
PALMAROSA—1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
SASSAFRAS—9 dms, 4,859 lbs, J Berlage & Co
4 dms, 2,160 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
6 dms, 3,240 lbs, P R Dreyer
4 dms, 2,160 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
9 dms, 4,859 lbs, Givaudan-Delawanna
14 dms, 7,560 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
35 pkgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
TANGERINE—4 cs, 360 lbs, Martin de Botelbo
OX GALLS, CONC—25 cs, 15,180 lbs, Biological Raw Product Co
24 bbls
PEEL, DRIED—1,920 cs
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—53,268 bbls, 2,237,275 gls, Mexusa Holanda
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—250 bls, 50 tons, Allaire, Woodward & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,313 bgs, 637,560 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
15,086 bgs, 1,810,320 lbs, International Product Corp
47,113 bgs, 5,653,560 lbs, The Tannin Corp
ROCK CRYSTALS—33 cs, Int Republic Trading Co
33 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
5 cs, Max Schuster
33 cs, Pan-American Trading Corp
26 cs, Pratt & Brake
66 cs, Western Electric Export Co
ROSIN PINE—1 cs, 39 lbs, Firestone Tire & Rubber Export Co
SAGE LEAVES—249 bls, 169,950 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
28 bls, 22,473 lbs, Acas American Commerce & Shipping Corp
SHARK LIVERS—50 kgs, Karr, Ellis & Co
8 kgs, Biological Raw Product Co
SHELLAC—150 bgs, 25,200 lbs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
400 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Ralli Bros
100 cs, 16,800 lbs, Wm Zinsser & Co
200 bgs, 33,600 lbs, A Hurst & Co
200 bgs, 33,600 lbs, E E Androvette
150 bgs, 25,200 lbs, Dings & Shuster
150 bgs, 25,200 lbs, Harrison & Crossfield
2,975 bgs, 499,800 lbs, Mac Lac Co
317 bgs, 53,256 lbs, Wm Zinsser & Co
SEEDLAC—350 bgs, 58,800 lbs, A Hurst & Co
700 bgs, 117,600 lbs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
400 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Schwab Bros
SILICA—38 cks, Lunham & Reeve
TANKAGE—3,048 bgs, Charles Hollinshed Co
VANADIUM—3,503 bgs, E J Lavino & Co
VANILLA BEANS—3 cs, Pratt & Brake
ZIRCONIUM ORE—2,000 bgs, Samuels & Co

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Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—17,246 tons
IRON ORE—2,000 tons
MANGANESE ORE—3,000 tons

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Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Brazilian Rubber:—Brazilian consular officers in the United States have been authorized to exempt from consular invoice fees, the consular and commercial invoices covering materials shipped from the United States to the Rubber Reserve Company or to the Institute Agronomico do Norte, in Brazil, for use in the rubber production program in the Amazon Valley. While such shipments must be covered by the usual consular and commercial invoices no fee will be charged by Brazilian consuls for legalizing these documents.

Canadian Exports:—The exportation from Canada of goods valued at $5.00 or less will not require an export permit, except shipments of rubber and rubber products, sugar and glucose Formerly, casual shipments of sugar and glucose in amounts up to 25 pounds could be exported without a permit. The new order reduces the amount to 5 pounds.

Chemical Pulp Paper:—Guatemala has classified paper of chemical pulp, weighing 150 grams per square meter, under customs item No. 473-3-1-3, with a duty of 3 cents per gross kilogram.

Copra: — Exports of copra from Ecuador are now prohibited in order to conserve supplies of coconut oil for domestic industrial requirements.

Gasoline: — Gasoline manufactured or produced in Canada and used by the manufacturer or producer becomes liable for the payment of the excise tax of 3 cents per imperial gallon on the quantity so used.

Seeds:—The exportation from Ecuador of seeds of all kinds for reproduction, living plants, sprouts, cuttings, and buds is prohibited, except under prior permit from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Maximum Railroad Car Loading Order Revised

—Continued from page 3

quired to lift heavy containers or packages to be stacked in tiers in the cars.

Where loading departs from the order's provisions, the shipper is required to endorse on the shipping instructions a certificate specifying the exceptions applicable to the shipment or the number of any special or general permit issued by the director of the division of railway transport. The failure of a consignor or his agent to endorse such exception on the shipping instruction shall constitute a representation by the consignor to the rail carrier that the car containing such shipment has been loaded in compliance with the provisions of the order.

Exempt from the order are the following:—

(a) Freight shipped by or consigned to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard or Marine Corps, and freight consisting principally of airplanes, armaments, guns, military vehicles, including tanks, and processed parts thereof; and marine equipment consigned to the Maritime or the War Shipping Administration;

(b) Tariff minimum carload shipments of commodities which have been allocated or limited by regulation of any government agency in such quantity as to preclude shipment of an amount sufficient to meet the maximum loading requirements;

(c) Shipments of explosives;

(d) Shipments of cotton and cotton linters and bales.

The revised order contains a "stop-off" provision under which the carrier shall permit at least one stop in transit of a car between origin and destination to enable the shipper either to complete his loading or partially to unload.

As provided in the original order, carriers and consignors, not exceeding three, may consolidate and ship in a single car from not more than three points of origin two or more carload consignments of the same or different commodities to not more than three consignees at from one to three destinations in the direct line of movement.

The meat of the regulation is found in subparagraph 21 which reads as follows:—

No rail carrier shall accept transportation at point of origin, or forward therefrom, any carload freight in any freight car unless such freight is loaded in accordance with one of the following requirements:—

(a) With a quantity of freight which equals or exceeds in weight the marked capacity (not "Load Limit") in pounds, which is stenciled on such car or is shown under the heading "Capacity" in the Official Railway Equipment Register, Alternate Agent M. A. Zenobia's Y.C.C. R.E.R. No. 284, or supplements thereto and reissues thereof; or

(b) With a quantity of bulk freight in the closed freight car, loaded to an elevation not lower than eighteen inches from the roof of the car measured at its side walls, or, if the interior walls of such car are partially sheathed or lined, to the utmost elevation practicable without overrunning the sheathing or lining; or

(c) With a quantity of non-bulk freight in a closed freight car or with a quantity of bulk freight or non-bulk freight in an open freight car loaded so as to occupy and utilize all of the practicable stowage space of such freight car.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring (1) that cars shall be loaded to such an extent or in such a manner as to create a transportation hazard, or to cause damage to the lading, or to cause injury to persons engaged in loading or unloading such cars, or (2) that cars containing freight requiring refrigeration, heat, or ventilation in transit be loaded beyond the refrigerating, heating, or ventilating capacity of such cars, or (3) the loading of any freight car in a manner inconsistent with efficient stowage practices.

Special directive No. 1 authorizing deviations from the general requirements of subparagraph 21 contained special requirements for handling of cehmicals and allied products in straight carload shipments in the following manner:—

Liquids in metal drums of not less than 40 gallons capacity shall be loaded, each drum placed on end, in one tier covering the entire floor space of the car;

Cement in cloth or paper bags, when loaded in a car of 100,000 pounds capacity or greater, shall be loaded to a minimum weight of 95,000 pounds;

Lime in containers shall be loaded to a minimum weight of 70,0000 pounds;

Lime in bulk shall be loaded to 80 percent of the weight required by § 500.21 (a) of General Order ODT 18, Revised, or to a minimum weight of 80,000 pounds whichever is greater, or if the interior walls of the car are partially sheathed or lined to an elevation insufficient to permit such loading without overrunning the sheathing or lining, then to the upmost elevation practicable without causing such overrunning;

Limestone, ground, in containers shall be loaded to a minimum of 80,000 pounds;

Rosin in drums or barrels shall be loaded, each drum or barrel placed on end, in a tier covering the floor space of the car;

Rosin in bags shall be loaded 8 tiers high, each tier to be the same length and width as the floor space of the car;

Turpentine and pine oil in drums shall be loaded, each drum placed on end, in a single tier covering the floor space of the car;

Turpentine and pine oil in cans, or bottles, packed in cardboard containers, shall be loaded to a minimum weight of 40,000 pounds;

Salt in containers shall be loaded to a minimum weight of 60,000 pounds;

Potash in paper containers shall be loaded to a minimum weight of 30,000 pounds;

Dry ice (solidified carbon dioxide), when loaded in a car specially prepared for the shipment of such commodity.

Peanuts (unshelled) in bags shall be loaded to a minimum weight of 40,000 pounds;

Peanuts (shelled) in bags shall be loaded to a minimum weight of 50,000 pounds.

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N.Y. Truckers Warned On Shipboard Drops

OPD Washington Bureau

Vigorous enforcement measures will be taken against carriers who continue to transport freight to shipboard for offshore destinations without the permits required under General Order ODT No. 16, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation has warned.

Instances of carriers, particularly trucks in the New York area, accepting export shipments without permits, especially shipments of local origin for delivery to docks or ships, have been reported to the Office of Defense Transportation, Mr. Eastman said.

Under General Order No. 16 this is expressly forbidden. The order says, in effect, that no carrier shall accept for transportation or transport from storage, or from any point of manufacture, assembly or sale, or from any bank, located in any port area, any commercial freight shipment unless there has been issued a valid ODT permit in respect to such shipment or proposed shipment. These permits are not issued until it is first determined that there is shipping space available for the freight. This is to prevent the ports from being swamped by export freight for which there is no ships.

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Exports End-Use Inventory Rules Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

All exports, including lend-lease shipments and unrated orders, as well as those assigned preference ratings by the Board of Economic Warfare, are now freed from end-use and inventory restrictions in foreign countries. Their manufacture in this country, however, remains subject to WPB regulation. Priorities regulation No. 15, announced October 12 by the Director General for Operations, effects this change. Previously, only orders rated by BEW under general exports Order M-148 were excluded from WPB restrictions.

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Merkin Appoints Pearson N.E. and N.Y. Representative

Hugh W. Pearson has been appointed sales representative for New England and New York State for the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, this city. Mr. Pearson has been identified with the paint business during the past seventeen years. He formerly represented the U. S. Kalsomine Company in this territory. Mr. Pearson will make his headquarters at 24 Pilgrim Road, Wellesley, Mass.

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Arthur S. Elsenbast, vice-president of Johns-Manville Company, this city, last week marked twenty-five years of service with the company.

Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp.. 76
Alabama Charcoal Co.... —
Alexander, Jerome 48
Alkydol Laboratories, Inc.... —
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp.... —
Aluminum Flake Co.... —
Amcon Trading Co.... 51
American Agricultural Chemical Co.. —
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. —
American Can Co.... 19
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. —
American Flange & Mfg. Co.... —
American Potash & Chemical Corp.. —
American Wax Refining Corp.... —
Anderson Prichard Oil Corp.... 68
Angus, W. W., Incorporated.... —
Ansbacher-Siegel Corp.... —
Ansul Chemical Company.... 36
Apex Chemical Company, Inc.... —
Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, Inc.... 48
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co.... 54
Atlas Powder Co.... 54

Bagpak, Inc.... 21
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co.... 1
Barcan, Irving, Company.... 72
Barium & Chemicals, Inc.... 33
Barium Reduction Corp.... 33
Barrett Division 40, 69
Bayonne Company, Inc.... 65
Benzol Products Co.... —
Berk, F. W., & Co., Inc.... 53
Bernard Color & Chemical Co.... 76
Biddle, Sawyer & Co. (U. S. A.), Ltd. 63
Binney & Smith Co.... —
Blair Laboratory.... 48
Brighton Copper Works.... —
Brill Equipment Corp.... 73
Brode Corp., The.... 51
Bromund, E. A., Co.... 51
Bureau of Chemistry.... 48
Burke, Edw. S.... 57
Bush Pan-America, Ltd.... 65
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc.... 65

Calco Chemical Division.... 43, 75
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange.... —
Capital City Products Co.... 51
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.... —
Carey, The Philip, Mfg. Co.... —
Chase Bag Co.... —
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc.... 76
Chew, John A., Inc.... 25
Chrystal, Charles B., Co., Inc.... 44
Church & Dwight Co., Inc.... 33
Coleman & Bell Co.... —
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.... 54
Colledge, E. W., General Sales Agent. —
Colton, Arthur, & Co.... —
Columbia Chemical Division.... —
Commercial Solvents Corp.... —
Conray Products Co.... —
Consolidated Products Co., Inc.... 72
Continental Can Co.... —
Cowles Detergent Co.... —
Crown Can Co.... —
Cummins & Grant.... 48

Dallal, D. S.... —
Darling & Co.... 39
Day Chemical Co.... 48
Delta Chemical & Iron Co.... 76
Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc.... 58
Diamond Alkali Co.... 35
Distillation Products, Inc.... —
Distributing & Trading Co., Inc.... 51
Dodge & Olcott Co.... 66
Doggett, Stanley, Inc.... —
Dorward & Sons Co.... —
Douglass Sulphur Co.... —
Dow Chemical Co.... —
Drew, E. F., & Co., Inc.... —
Duff Chemical Co., Inc.... 36
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc.... —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1
Duquesne Smelting Corp.... —
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc.... —
Eastman Kodak Co.... 59
Edcan Laboratories .... —
Edwal Laboratories .... —
Ehrlich, J.... 48
Ellis-Foster Co.... 48
Emery Industries, Inc.... 49
Enco Chemical Corp.... —
Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.... 34
Fairmount Chemical Co.... 66
Felton Chemical Co., Inc.... —
Fezandie & Sperrle.... —
Fine Organics, Inc.... —
First Machinery Corp.... 72
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc.... 66
Food Research Laboratories, Inc.... 48
Frank-Vliet Co., Inc.... 63
Franks Chemical Products Co.... 44
Freeport Sulphur Co.... —
Fritzsche Bros., Inc.... 64
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills.... —
Gane's Chemical Works.... 54
Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc.... 39
General Chemical Co.... —
General Drug Co.... 20
General Electric Co.... —
Gesell, R., Inc.... 54
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.... —
Golwynne Chemicals Corp.... 15
Gray, William S., & Co.... 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories.... 48
Greeff, R. W., & Co.... 56
Gross, A., & Co.... 51
Gruman, J. B., Co.... —
Gunning & Gunning.... 58
Hakkak, M. N., & Co.... —
Hammond, W. A., Drierite Co.... —
Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc.... —
Harshaw Chemical Co.... 17
Hercules Powder Co.... —
Heyden Chemical Corp.... —
Hooker Electrochemical Co.... 16
Hopkins, J. L., & Co.... 61
Horn, Jefferys, & Co.... 47

House of Wallace.... —
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co.... 58
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc.... 34
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc.... 65

Imperial Paper & Color Corp.... —
Independent Mfg. Co.... —
Inland Alkaloid Co.... 56
Innis, Speiden & Co.... —
International Pulp Co.... —
Internationl Selling Corp.... 36
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works. —
Jackle, Frank R.... —
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.... 42

Kachurin Drug Co.... 61
Kansas City Limeolith Co.... —
Kelco Co.... —
Kellys, John, Ltd.... —
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co.... 47
Kessler Chemical Co., Inc.... 53
Keto Chemical Co.... 59
Knight, B. H.... 48
Koppers Co.... 41
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp.... —
Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc.... 44

Laning, E. M., Co.... 48
LaWall & Harrisson.... 48
Lawson, W. B., Inc.... 34
Leghorn Trading Co., Inc.... 59
Lemke, B. L., Fine & Rare Chemicals. —
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc.... —
Loeb, H., & Sons.... —
Loeb Equipment Supply Co.... 72
Lueders, George, & Co.... —

Maas, A. R., Chemical Co.... —
Machinery & Equipment Co.... —
Magnetic Pigment Co.... —
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.... 65
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.... 55
Malmstrom, N. I., & Co.... 49
Marine Magnesium Products Corp.... 47
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.... 24
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.... 57
Merck & Co., Inc.... 8
Meyer, Herman, Drug Co., Inc.... —
Michigan Alkali Co.... —
Millmaster Chemical Co.... 76
Mills, Zophar, Inc.... 44
Molnar Laboratories.... 48
Monsanto Chemical Co.... 29
Motor Repair & Mfg. Co.... —
Munch, James C.... 48
Mutual Chemical Co. of America.... 39
National Aniline Division.... 11
National Box & Lumber Co.... 37
National Can Corp.... —
National Lead Co.... —
National Milk Sugar Co.... —
National Rosin Oil & Size Co.... —
Natural Products Refining Co.... 39
Neuberg, William D., Company.... 32, 58
Neville Co.... 76
Newark Steel Drum Co.... —
New Jersey Zinc Co.... 45
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 6
Niacet Chemicals Corp.... 39
Niagara Alkali Corp.... 13
Niagara Chlorine Products Co.... —
Oil States Petroleum Co., Inc.... 67
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co.... —
Orbis Products Corp.... —
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.... 48
Osborn, C. J., Co.... 44
Pacific Alkali Co.... —
Pacific Coast Borax Co.... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Co.... —
Paramet Chemical Corp.... 43
Parker, Herbert H.... —
Parsons, M. W.... 47
Peek & Velsor, Inc.... 62
Penick, S. B., & Co.... 60
Pennsylvania Coal Products Corp.. —
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. —
Pennsylvania Refining Corp.... —
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.... —
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc.... 59
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc.... 31
Phelps-Dodge Refining Co.... —
Philadelphia Quartz Co.... —
Philipp Brothers, Inc.... —
Phosphate Mining Co.... 36
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.... —
Polak, Dr. Jose.... 34
Potash Co. of America.... —
Prentiss, R. J., & Co.... 62
Prior Chemical Corp.... 1
Procter & Gamble.... 49, 54
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co.. —
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc.... 48
Pure Calcium Products Div.... —
Raisch, John E., & Co.... 48
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.... —
Republic Equipment Co.... 72
Republic Steel Corp.... —
Rheem Mfg. Co.... —
Rimberg, A. J., Co.... 49
Robert & Company.... 57
Robinson-Wagner Co.... —
Rosenthal, H. H., Co.... 76
Rufert Chemical Co.... 15
Rust-Foe Corp.... —
Sadtler, Samuel P., & Sons, Inc.... 48
St. Joseph Lead Co.... 46
Santonine Co. of America, Inc.... 58
Sarti, Dr. F.... —
Schuylkill Chemical Co.... 54
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.... 48
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc.... 48
Seydel Chemical Co.... —
Sharples Chemicals, Inc.... 1
Shell Oil Co.... —
Sherwood Refining Co.... 67
Silmo Chemical Corp.... 59
Silzle, E. A., Corp.... 66
Skelly Oil Co.... —
Smith, George F.... 34
Smith, Kline & French Labs.... —
Snell, Foster D., Inc.... 48
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.... —

Solvay Sales Corp.... 23
Solvents Recovery Service.... 44
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc.... 76
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co.... —
Standard Alcohol Co.... —
Standard Brands, Inc.... 52
Standard Drug Co., Inc.... —
Standard Oil Co. of Calif.... 67
Standard Synthetics, Inc.... 65
Standard Ultramarine Co.... —
Stanhope, R. C., Inc.... 72
Stauffer Chemical Co.... 32, 54
Steel Drum Exchange, Inc.... 72
Stein Equipment Co.... —
Stillman & Van Sicklen, Inc.... 48
Stillwell & Gladding Co.... 48
Storage & Process Equipment Co.... —
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp.... —
Sun Oil Co.... 22
Sundheimer, Henry, Inc.... 32
Synthetic Products Co.... —
Taintor Trading Co., Inc.... 47
Tamms Silica Co., Inc.... 44
Tar & Chemical Div. of Koppers Co.. 41
Tar Residuals, Ltd.... 42
Tennessee Corp.... —
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc.... 69
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.... 37
Thornton, The F. C., Co.... —
Thurston & Braidich.... 63
Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.... —
Titanium Pigment Corp.... 27
Todd, A. M., Co.... —

Tombarel Products Corp.... —
Treemond Sales Co.... —
Turner, Joseph, & Co.... 33

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.... —
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.... —
U. S. Phosphoric Products.... 34
United States Potash Co.... —

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.... 66
Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc.... —
Van Schaack Chemical Works, Inc.... 66
Velsicol Corporation .... —
Victor Chemical Works.... 36
Viking Distributing Co.... —
Vol-U-Meter Company.... —

Warwick Chemical Co.... —
Weiss & Downs, Inc.... 48
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.... 2
Wet Ground Mica Assn.... 47
White Tar Co. of N. J.... 41
Wiley & Co., Inc.... 48
Will & Baumer Candle Co.... —
Williams, C. K., & Co.... —
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co.... —
Wilson-Martin Division.... 49
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. .... —
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J.... 50
Wolf, Jacques, & Co.... 66
Wood Preserving Corp.... 41
Wood Ridge Division.... 53
Zink & Triest Co.... 63
Zinsser & Co., Inc.... 34
Zophar Mills, Inc.... 44

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